

Eighteen Pages

"You passed the British Isles?" he
 reflected a long time, and finally

said: "That would be a long story, which I am not at liberty for the present to tell."

Discussing German aviation, the American pilot said: "We were frankly surprised to see so few small flying fields. We have a thousand of them in America, while here there are only the official fields of the Luft Hansa (German Air League), so far as we have been able to learn. Also, private planes here seem to be few, while in America private flying is widely developed. On the other hand, the Germans have developed commercial passenger service in a manner unknown in America."

He expressed doubt whether all-metal planes, such as are prevalent in Germany, were superior to machines with wooden frames for the wings. "We can re-cover our wings with cloth from time to time, which makes them practically new, while once the metal is worn out, you must build a new plane," he said to the German correspondents.

The transatlantic pilot does not think that a nonstop flight around the world is out of the realm of possibility, but that it is a long way off. "That is taking in a lot of space," he laughingly replied when questioned as to the feasibility of such an attempt. "We would have to have a million or two dollars to play with to arrange for a flight covering more than 25,000 miles. Money and motors are what is needed, but I do not look for a nonstop round-the-world flight for some time."

Although motor vibration broke the indicator of the altimeter produced by the Columbia soon after the start from Roosevelt Field, Chamberlin said he was able to strike Nova Scotia as expected at Yarmouth, giving him his bearings before soaring over the Atlantic.

Compasses Read Differently
"After the first hundred miles," he said, "the earth inductor compass—our main one—began reading differently from the magnetic compass and at 200 miles it became useless. We were then only over Cape Cod, but decided to continue, using only the small magnetic compass."

"That was just before we started over the 250-mile water jump to Nova Scotia. We hit Nova Scotia 'on

the nose" at Yarmouth, giving us confidence in our magnetic compass, although that kind is only supposed to be good for running around with at home.

"From there on to the English coast we were able to hold our course close enough. We had some trouble with the magnetic compass after leaving Yarmouth. This was probably also due to motor vibration."

Among the many suggestions that have been made to honor the fliers is one that they be taken home aboard a German warship preferably the cruiser Berlin. "This honor," says the Aachter Abendblatt, "would show the American people more than anything else how proud Germany is over the fact that the two countries are not divided any longer by the ocean."

Aid of Moonlight Sought for Flight to Honolulu
HONOLULU (AP)—To give greater visibility by moonlight for night flying, the initial date on which fliers from the mainland to Hawaii may compete for the \$350,000 offered by James D. Dole, has been postponed by the special arrangements committee of the National Aeronautic Association from Aug. 1, to Aug. 15.

The committee rules of the N. A. A. and of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale will govern the flights.

Airplanes competing may start anywhere on the North American continent and must finish at the John Rodgers airport four miles west of Honolulu. Seaplanes will be required to finish in Pearl Harbor, eight miles west of Honolulu.

The fliers competing must follow established steamer lanes on the Great Circle courses between Hawaii and mainland ports.

Five more fliers have unofficially entered the proposed flight by informing the citizens' flight committee of their intention to compete. The new entries are Everett C. Winings and Alfred E. Teall, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Lieut. Harold L. Zuffall and Sergt. W. S. Williams of Fresno, Calif.; and Arthur Mullen of St. Louis, Mo., who plans a round-trip air.

Press Makes Unusual Plans to 'Cover' Lindbergh Welcome
WASHINGTON (AP)—Probably never before in history have American press associations and newspapers made such elaborate arrangements for reporting an event as they have for "covering" the return to this country of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his official reception by President Coolidge.

Long before the Memphis reaches the Virginia Capes an army of journalists, feature writers and plain reporters will swing into action, with its ranks augmenting rapidly as the cruiser passes up the Potomac and delivers the flier at the Washington Navy Yard.

The vanguard of this army will fly 100 miles to sea on naval airplanes to meet the Memphis and then wing their way back to land to report the reception of the flier by his fellow aviators of the army and navy.

Still others will speed out into the Atlantic in destroyers to add their output to the great millions of words which for more than 60 hours will tell the story of a great portion of the country's network of telegraph and telephone wires.

Lindbergh Boulevard Named
CLEVELAND, June 9 (Special).—Cleveland's airport will be connected to the city by Lindbergh Boulevard, it has just been announced.

Lindbergh Boulevard, named in honor of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York-to-Paris flier, will be composed of the present Berea Road and Triest Road, which lie in reality a continuous thoroughfare to the downtown section.

Increased business and importance the airport has made Lindbergh Boulevard one of the city's most heavily traveled thoroughfares and

plans are under way in the City Council to have it widened and repaved this summer.

Air Mail Outstrips Boat
PARIS, June 9 (AP)—M. Doumergue, President of the French Republic, has received a communication from the commander-in-chief of the American Legion, mailed June 4 aboard the monoplane Columbia. The message was dated Indianapolis and was reported from Berlin on the flier's arrival there. It reached Paris two days ahead of the boat schedule.

LINDBERGH VISIT EXPECTED JUNE 19-20

Governors of All New England States to Be Invited

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is expected, Governor Fuller announced yesterday, to visit Boston on June 19 or 20. Governor Fuller said that he had been informed by William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, that it is probable that Colonel Lindbergh will visit Boston after he has gone to St. Louis.

Governor Fuller said that on the occasion of the flier's visit to Boston, he will invite Governors of all the New England states to join with him in the official welcome.

He said that on behalf of the New England states he proposes to present Colonel Lindbergh a bronze trophy, emblematic of his flight through the air from the United States to France. The design of the sculptor have not been selected.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with showers Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday showers; not much change in temperature; fresh west and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy, with showers and cooler in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Friday showers; moderate northwest shifting to fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(6 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)
Albany 70, Memphis 72, Atlantic City 66, Montreal 62, Boston 70, St. Louis 70, Buffalo 64, New Orleans 74, Chicago 70, Pittsburgh 66, Denver 68, Portland, Me. 70, Des Moines 68, Portland, Ore. 68, San Francisco 64, St. Paul 68, St. Louis 70, Hatteras 72, St. Paul 62, Helena 64, Seattle 64, Tampa 74, Kansas City 68, Washington 68.

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 5:14 p. m.; Friday, 5:33 a. m.
Light air vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

DR. THOMAS TO ATTEND
AUGUSTA, Me., June 9 (Special).—Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education, plans to attend the annual convention of the National Education Association, in Seattle, Wash., July 3-8. Dr. Thomas, who is president of the World Federation of Education Associations, will give one of the principal addresses.

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AIR INTERESTS JOIN TO GREET FLIERS ON TOUR

Airplanes in Reliability Run Are Routed to Reach Boston June 29

Plans for the reception of the national air tour at Boston late this month are rapidly taking definite shape, it was announced today by Bernard Wiesman, secretary of the aviation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The national air tour is an annual exhibition of the reliability of air travel for commercial purposes. It starts from Detroit, with about 40 aircraft of various types, and the itinerary includes about 20 cities.

By vote of the directors of the chamber, the committee on aviation has been authorized to co-operate in the work and the chamber has offered the services of its aviation committee secretary to the aviation committee, together with clerical assistance needed for the proper handling of the details of the local visit of the fliers. The date of the Boston visit has been changed to June 29, one day earlier than originally planned. This is due to decision of the directors of the tour that only one stop be made in New England.

A New England Affair
Official co-operation of the Municipal Air Board has been offered by Gardiner H. Pike, vice-chairman. Assistance of the Boston chapter of the National Aeronautic Association is offered by its president, Theodore G. Holcombe.

The aviation committee of the State Department of the American Legion has been co-operating through Capt. R. F. Raymond Jr., its chairman. The Aero Club of New England has joined the list, through offers to co-operate from its secretary, William C. Hill. This united action assures the air tour committee of practically unanimous support of aviation interests in Massachusetts.

Invitations to other groups in New England who are interested in commercial aviation are to be sent out, and from all present indications it seems that the visit of the air tour to Boston will be the outstanding commercial event thus far in the history of the Boston Airport, according to the aviation committee.

The tour will start June 27, going from Detroit to Buffalo, Geneva,

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Schenectady, Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Dallas, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Pine Bluff, Wichita, Omaha, Moline, Grand Rapids, Cleveland and Detroit. The party is expected to leave about 1 p. m., June 29, and the planes are to be exhibited at the Airport for the afternoon. On the following morning they are to take off for New York.

The tour is to cover 3500 miles, within 16 days elapsed time and is described as the most extensive effort undertaken by a whole flock of commercial planes up to date, in this country. It is the third annual national air tour, sanctioned by the National Aeronautic Association and sponsored by the Detroit Board of Commerce. Prices offered include the Edsel B. Ford reliability trophy, and some \$12,000 in cash awards.

Airships to enter the contest must be tested on June 23. Flying tests will start June 24, with each plane carrying its full contest load and with fuel tanks full. Careful measurements are to be made to insure a uniform standard to contestants to register a finalist, and double allowance is made for varying motor sizes, wing spreads, and so forth. Entries for the tour will be received until June 17. Every contestant finishing the tour, whether he is listed among the 10 prize winners or not, will receive a bonus of \$200.

GAS COMPANY SEEKS SANCTION ON CONTRACT

Before the State Department of Public Utilities yesterday, Dana Barum, president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, asked approval of a contract between the company and the New England Fuel & Transportation Company whereby the Boston concern would purchase gas at the rate of 33 cents a thousand cubic feet.

The contract now in effect between the two corporations calls for a rate of 35 cents. The New England company, Mr. Barum said, has increased its facilities in order to provide coke for the Mystic Iron Works.

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COL. LINDBERGH REJECTS OFFER OF TRUST FUND

Friends Wished to Provide
for Flier and Mother—
Welcome Plans Grow

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A proposal of several friends of Charles A. Lindbergh to establish a trust fund, the income from which would be placed at the disposal of the aviator and his mother, has been rejected by Colonel Lindbergh.

This was disclosed at the War Department, where it was said Dwight F. Davis, the Secretary, had been requested to serve as head of a committee to receive popular subscriptions to make up the fund.

The proposal was placed before the secretary by Louis K. Liggett of Boston and Joseph W. Chase and George Brooke of Philadelphia. The War Secretary conferred with Harry Knight, representing the St. Louis sponsors of Colonel Lindbergh's flight. Mr. Knight is understood to have expressed doubt that the flier would accept the gift. The offer then was cable to the aviator in London and he replied expressing his appreciation but declining the offer.

It was proposed to receive small subscriptions from the public to build up a fund whose income would be turned over to Colonel Lindbergh and his mother for their lifetime. After their passing the proceeds would have been used in the furtherance of aviation and in the care of families of fliers who made the supreme sacrifice in developing aviation.

Unusual Radio Plans
America's huge radio machinery in a continuous 11-hour period next Saturday will be devoted to broadcasting America's welcome to Charles A. Lindbergh.

For the first time in history 37 stations throughout the United States, associated with the National Broadcasting Company which announced the plan today, will be used solely for such a continued stretch in presenting the addresses and description of the national capital's reception of the young New York-to-Paris flier to America's radio audience of 30,000,000 persons. The program will start at 12 noon, the time of Colonel Lindbergh's arrival at Washington, and will close at 11 p. m. that night.

Three outstanding features will be broadcast in the radio tribute to the pilot—his welcome and decoration with the Distinguished Flying Cross by President Coolidge at the Washington Monument and his addresses at the reception of the National Press Club and the Minnesota State Society.

Another decoration has been added to the long list of honors to be heaped upon the aviator on his return here from Europe with the award of the Cross of Honor of the United States Flag Association. Charles E. Hughes, formerly Secretary of State, senior member of the association, will present the cross to Colonel Lindbergh, who is expected to attend the association's vesper flag services at the Capitol Sunday evening.

The association's citation in the award said it was "in recognition of his conspicuous service to the flag through his marvelous achievement which has emphasized so strongly in the eyes of the entire world the hopes, aspirations and destiny of the American people as symbolized by the flag of the United States."

The Army Air Service is planning to deliver Colonel Lindbergh's Missouri National Guard uniform to him on the cruiser Memphis so that he may have it on, if he so desires, at the time he receives the distinguished flying cross from President Coolidge.

Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Air Service, had the uniform sent here after it was suggested that Colonel Lindbergh might wish to wear it, inasmuch as the medal is

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Get a Permanent Wave
Before You Leave
Whether you summer resort or stay
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and pleasure in a permanent wave.
The depth and softness of the wave
effected by our skilled operators will
endure to your hair's life.
We will fit gracefully the contour of
your head, creating that
artistic effect.
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Exclusively a Woman's Service
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awarded to him as a military man. Under present plans the uniform will be taken to Langley Field, Va., in an airplane, where it will be transferred to an army blimp which in turn will drop it aboard the Memphis as the cruiser approaches the Virginia Capes.

Dirigible Los Angeles
to Greet Flier at Sea

U. S. S. MEMPHIS (By Wireless to the Associated Press) June 9—Charles A. Lindbergh will be greeted by the United States dirigible Los Angeles early Friday as he nears the shore of the homeland. A request has been received from the Navy Department for the course and position of the Memphis for the guidance of the dirigible's commander. According to the present schedule the Memphis will arrive off the Virginia capes at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and reach Washington at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

The aviator had his first glimpse of a whale while the cruiser was plowing its way through the Atlantic yesterday. He was summoned from his quarters by telephone after the lookout gave the familiar call, "There she blows!" and in record time was on the bridge to see a large blue whale spouting every few seconds.

Colonel Lindbergh was pleased with the sight, saying it brought to mind a school of porpoises that attracted his attention as he was nearing the coast of Ireland on his first transatlantic voyage in the Spirit of St. Louis.

The American transatlantic flier had a round with young men of about his own age when he drew from a hat a slip of paper designating the table at which he will sit when he lunches with the ship's crew. Table No. 19 of the engineers was the lucky one. The drawing took place on deck and the aviator was surrounded by happy, joking sailor boys with whom he talked and enjoyed himself generally—as did the boys.

The flier lunched yesterday with the chief petty officers' mess, and last night was at the warrant officers' mess. Lunch with the crew will complete rounds of meals aboard, as he will then have run the scale from admiral to the men in the boiler room.

LAKE-CANAL CARGOES
INCREASE IN VOLUME

OSWEGO, N. Y. (Special)—Shipping from the upper lake ports to New York by Lake Ontario and the New York State Barge Canal promises to be carried on in greater volume this year than ever, according to indications.

The new type Diesel engine-driven motor vessels are reported to be meeting the demands for lakes and canal craft. New York cargoes are being carried to Ontario ports, while grain is the principal re-shipment.

A U Q U A T R I E M E

Direct from Dublin
Comes this Collection of
Old Irish Glass

To those who trace their far away beginnings to "The Singing Isle" this rare and intimate collection of homely treasures will prove of touching interest . . . Old glass, of all inanimate things, keeps most sweetly the whimsical charm of Ireland.

And what more vividly expresses the life of any people than the chairs and tables in and around which they have sat in joy and sorrow for a hundred years or more?

We have been most fortunate in gathering together such an artistic and representative group of rare and beautiful exponents of a period when it was Ireland's privilege to create objects of a deep and inimitable beauty.

**Rare Pieces of
Waterford and Cork Glass**

The tinged glory of old Waterford pieces, marvelously fashioned in the designs so typical of the period . . . and pieces of exquisitely cut Cork glass of the distinguishing outlines that mark them as unmistakably old.

It is a very beautiful collection, including:

One pair of lovely old Cork Glass Jugs, 1780.
One Old Waterford Jug, 1780.
Old Waterford Butter Cooler, 1780.
Pair Early Cork Bowls, 1780.
Three quaint Waterford Honey Pots, 1780.
Pair finely cut Cork Dishes, 1780.
Delicately Cut Boat Shape Waterford Bowl, 1780.
12 Cork Finger Bowls, double lipped, 1780.
Early Waterford Orange Bowl, rare, 1780.
Three Pairs Cork Decanters, 1800.
Two Boat Shape Bowls on Pedestals, soft and beautiful, 1780.
One Boat Shape Bowl, turnover type, 1780.

Fourth Floor, Old Building

John Wanamaker

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

DEVICE TO SHOW DRIFT IS NEXT STEP, SAYS ORVILLE WRIGHT

First Flier Declares Regular Ocean Service Awaits Invention—Reviews Great Improvement in Motors

DAYTON, O., June 9 (Special)—The first man who ever left the earth in a heavier-than-air machine sat in his office here and compared that flight of 24 years ago, which lasted 59 seconds, with the transatlantic flights of Charles Lindbergh and Clarence Chamberlin, which lasted 33 and 44 hours, respectively.

Orville Wright, who with his brother, Wilbur, made the first flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Dec. 17, 1903, sees even greater possibilities in aviation, through the flights of Lindbergh and Chamberlin than he saw in those days when he realized an airplane would go and that it would stay in the air, he told an interviewer.

"My brother and I saw many of the possibilities of the airplane then," he said. "We believed it would be greater in the field of sport, however. We also considered the air-mail possibilities, but rather as a means of carrying mail to regions where trains could not go.

Foresaw Atlantic Flights
"In 1913 I realized the time would come when transatlantic flight would be possible. Lord Northcliffe consulted me on the subject, and I told him it was a matter of time until such flights would be made. As the result he offered a prize of \$25,000 for the first flight, which was won in 1919 by Brown and Alcock."

"The one big problem which must be overcome now, to make transatlantic flights reasonably safe, is development of a drift indicator, which will show pilots their course when they are in the clouds or surrounded by fog."

"It is possible to keep a course now, if land can be seen or waves are visible. If land is out of sight or the ocean is absolutely calm, it is very difficult to know if you are on your course. In a flight of 16 or 18 hours, as in going across the Atlantic, it is possible to be blown 400 or 500 miles off course, without knowing it."

"Tribute to American Engineering"
"Aviation has taken greater strides in the last five years than it ever did before. The greatest wonder is the development of the motors to a point where they will run for days at a stretch, covering 4000 miles without a stop. This is all the more wonderful when you consider that a railroad locomotive has to be overhauled every 200 or 300 miles."

"The motors used by Lindbergh and Chamberlin weighed only about two pounds per horsepower. That

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The Curiosity Shop Inc.
A place where one can find
unusual values in American
Antiques—Books—Gifts and
Interior Decorations.
Little Services are rendered with
as much pleasure as big ones.
26th Street and Polk Avenue
Tel. Havemeyer 10347

they were capable of running as they did and landing their pilots overseas is a tribute to American engineering."

"The Wrights' historic airplane which made the first flight is housed at Orville Wright's office here. It was powered by a 12-horsepower motor, as compared with the great 200-horsepower engines of Lindbergh and Chamberlin."

"My first flight lasted just 59 seconds," he said. "I could have kept going 28 or 30 minutes as far as fuel went, but I had to learn how to operate the plane in the air. I didn't go very high on that flight but I probably got as much of a thrill out of it as the transatlantic fliers got out of their successful trips."

He declared Captain Lindbergh to be an unusually good pilot, possessed of great common sense and thoroughness. Only those qualities would have enabled him to make the New York-to-Paris flight alone, he said.

**BANKING CONDITIONS
IMPROVE IN FLORIDA**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The reopening of the First American Bank & Trust Company of West Palm Beach and the Bank & Trust Company of Orlando serve to emphasize the rapid succession of bank reopenings recently taking place in all parts of Florida.

The reopenings have been made possible as a result of the cooperative efforts of the state banking department officials, the heads of banking institutions and the general public. It has, in fact, been the depositors who in a large majority

of instances, have made the reopenings possible. Since August, 1926, 25 banks which had previously suspended have reopened, according to a revised list compiled by the Florida State Chamber of Commerce. Two institutions reopened and were later closed again.

**RUBBER PRICES
FAIL TO ADVANCE**

Question Raised as to Value
of Restriction

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 9—The failure of rubber prices to advance, despite the reduction of standard British production to 60 per cent normal this quarter, has apparently put the restriction advocates on the defensive.

Eric Miller, a leading London rubber expert, addressing the shareholders of the Sialang Rubber Estates, points to the American petroleum situation where means of regulating the oil supplies are now being sought. He maintains that America is trying to do for oil what the British did for rubber.

But the financial editor of The Times comments: "These points may doubtless be of interest to those engaged in the producing industry, but of greater moment is the question—to what degree the restriction scheme will increase the percentage of Dutch rubber output to the total production at the expense of Malaya. With Malayan exports once more restricted to 60 per cent, consumption still lacking, the hoped-for elasticity and the price of the commodity displaying a decided weakness at 18 7/8d. It is not surprising that an increasing number of producers are realizing that the price to be paid for restriction by British industry will probably prove too high."

ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY
Royal Dutch Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, net income of 101,595,945 florins after expenses and taxes, compared with 94,500,194 florins in 1925.

ARMY CONTROL CHIEF ISSUE IN EGYPTIAN AFFAIR

British Demand Further
Information—Peaceful
Outcome Anticipated

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

LONDON, June 9—A demand for further information regarding Egypt's armed forces was made by Great Britain in the latest instructions sent to Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner of Cairo, it was announced here. The sole point of issue between the two countries is the question of maintaining a degree of British control over the Egyptian Army until the relative spheres of Great Britain and Egypt, in defending the land of the Pharaohs against foreign aggression is settled by mutual agreement. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed on high authority. This issue is one of four reserved points left undecided when Egypt was granted its independence in 1922.

In the British view the recent action of an Egyptian parliamentary committee proposing drastic alterations in the army personnel and equipment was an attempt to evade the negotiated settlement of this question—an attitude, which if unchallenged, might have led to the transformation of the army into a weapon for party politics.

Great Britain is therefore insistent on retaining a seat on the Egyptian Army Council, but is open to argument regarding the title of the British official on that body. Though Egypt's replies to the British inquiries have not hitherto been fully satisfactory, it is generally expected here that the matter will soon be amicably settled.

It is believed that the issue is well-disposed and that nationalist leaders are a quarrel. It is then the unruly section which is held responsible for the trouble will soon be restored to normal conditions and relations will be restored.

**PRESS WELCOMES
MANIFESTO
RUMANIAN**

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

BUCHAREST, June 9—A manifesto issued by the new Rumanian government assures the country of a partisan character and of its intention to continue intimate contact with the Crown and all political parties.

It also expresses its determination to support the dynasty and to guard the succession on the basis of the Regency Act of Jan. 4, 1920, and its willingness to see fair play without official interference, extended to all political groups at the general elections on July 7.

Publication of this proclamation is well received in the press, and there is a disposition on all sides not to embarrass the new administration in its delicate task of maintaining internal order, pending a final clarification of the present uncertain situation.

NICARAGUAN PEACE GROWS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Disarming of all known bands on the east coast and on the river of the east coast of Nicaragua has been reported to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral J. L. Latimer, commanding American naval forces in Central American waters. It was added that all boats seized by the Liberals had been returned to their owners except the schooner Hermilita, whose ownership is being investigated.



Charles Goodyear, from
a contemporary portrait

The Greatest Name in Rubber

He walked the streets in downpouring rain in a strange garment of rubberized cloth.
He met the jeers of the world with a faith that neither disaster nor seeming disgrace could conquer.
He laid upon the altar of his work all the dear things of life—health, family, friends, fortune, happiness.
He was cast into prison for debt.
He felt himself "appointed of God."
He discovered the vulcanization of rubber.
His name was Charles Goodyear.

IN the immense and farflung industrial structure that is Goodyear today, an army of workers labors to enlarge Charles Goodyear's discovery.

In cities that he never saw—quite possibly of which he could not even dream—and in an enterprise he did not found, his spirit abides where his name finds greatest honor.

With every passing year, the name of Goodyear rises higher, clearer.

Deservedly the greatest name in rubber in the beginning, through the work of the man, it is today no less deservedly the greatest name in rubber through the work of the institution which followed the path he pioneered.

The name Goodyear is greatest in invention.
Look through the annals of the rubber industry's achievements, and on every important page for a quarter-century you will find record of Goodyear the institution's contribution to the art.

Goodyear invented the present straight-side tire.

Goodyear perfected the principle of cord tire construction underlying the high-mileage performance of automobile tires today.

Goodyear ingenuity fashioned the machines necessary to the production of this new construction.

Goodyear devised the All-Weather Tread, for maximum safety, traction, wear.

Goodyear pioneered the successful pneumatic cord truck tire.

Goodyear originated the Plant Analysis Plan of specifying rubber mechanical goods to the uses of industry.

Goodyear provided the indispensable rubber equipment for aeronautics in America, and itself established record after record in air navigation.

Goodyear developed SUPERTWIST, the extra-elastic, extra-durable cord fabric essential to the modern low-pressure tire.

Goodyear has just now announced the tractive, slow-wearing new Goodyear balloon tire with the new-type All-Weather Tread.

The name Goodyear is greatest in sales.

The measure of value in rubber may accurately be gauged by volume of sales, sustained public demand being the evidence of merit.

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

More people walk on Goodyear rubber heels than on any other kind.

The imprint of the
new-type Goodyear
All-Weather Tread

More Goodyear rubber conveyor belting is used in industry than any other kind.

More Goodyear rubber equipment is supplied to commercial aviation and for national aeronautical defense than any other kind.

More Goodyear Tires—many millions more—have been made and placed in the service of motorists than any other kind.

More rubber is used by Goodyear—nearly one-seventh of all the crude rubber produced annually on the earth, almost 50% more than is used by any other manufacturer.

The name Goodyear is greatest in service.

There is in the Goodyear business method a fixed principle of the greatest service to the greatest number.

With the same care that it builds into its products the greatest possible value, Goodyear has provided the means to help users get all that value out.

It has covered the world with a network of branches, depots and dealer service stations for the prompt supply and expert servicing of Goodyear wares.

It has pledged its selected retail outlets to give the skilled assistance to owners that results in the enjoyment of the last ounce of usefulness built into the Goodyear product.

The name Goodyear is greatest in usefulness.

It is a fair statement to say that none of Goodyear's success has come to Goodyear unearned.

This is a young company—eager, alert, forward-looking—one of the youngest although it is the greatest rubber company of the world.

It has come along no royal road in its march to decisive leadership, but often through trial and travail like that which Charles Goodyear himself endured.

But it has had his conquering spirit in its heart.

And it has had the devoted service of thousands on thousands of loyal men who respond to that spirit.

And it has had the trust and good-will of the millions of people who have tested its work and word and found them worthy.

It will keep all these, because it knows whereof they spring.

In the beginning, by force of discovery, Goodyear was the greatest name in rubber.

By force of usefulness, to its own and to all people, Goodyear is the greatest name in rubber today.

GOODYEAR
Goodyear Means Good Wear

Copyright 1927, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

EFFECTS

er, the manufac-
most double that

making near-beer
usually requires
are expensive,
justify the outlay.
a toilet water or
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ization by one brewer
near-beer is "an en-
tirely different process,
a new clientele."

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responsible for Decline

the brewers of near-beer is the
from the unfair competition
w. On every side, one hears that
near-beer production, in which the ex-
ported, is, in fact, not carried
of the breweries supposedly mak-
manufactured and made available to
these violations are an exasperation
ne, in the extent to which they exist,
for near-beer.

secretary of the
writes: "In a number of brewing
forced to the wall disposed of their
to new people, and in turn these plants
of bootleggers. The latter, using their
to make and sell real beer. The volume of
ed, but it has been sufficient to affect the
manufacturers."

charge of publicity and investigation for the
day, has so interestingly revealed the trials and
world's largest brewery in its indisputably honest
legitimate trade that we quote his letter:

corporation's own traveling representatives, and
dealers, it learned that the entire country was
with products prohibited by the prohibition law. A
small number of smaller breweries changed hands, for con-
of a fraction of their original value, and the new
found it easy to make arrangements for their illegal
operation in partnership with politicians—on a profit-sharing
basis, of course. This soon grew to such enormous proportions
that the sale of lawful cereal beverages was practically killed.
The largest Chicago brewery was driven into bankruptcy trying
to follow a policy similar to our own, and many of the other larger
breweries of the United States, whose officials undertook to co-
operate with the Federal Government in the impartial enforce-
ment of the law, met a similar fate. And that is when the writer
of this letter came into the picture. I was employed by Mr. Busch
to co-operate with the Federal Government to get a fair adminis-
tration of the law for the protection of lawful business, and de-
voted almost two years' time to that effort. This co-operation was
undertaken upon the invitation of the United States Commissioner
of Internal Revenue, then the chief prohibition enforcement official.

Illustrations of this type of complaint will demonstrate its gravity.
A Pennsylvania brewer claims that "the near-beer proposition has
amounted to practically nothing. This is due to the fact that we are
located a short distance from the Canadian border, which makes it very
convenient for the smuggling of high-powered beer and ale from Can-
ada. In addition to this, there is a large available supply of spiked beer
(near-beer to which alcohol has been added)." A Detroit brewer asserts
that: "We still manufacture small quantities of beer, but the production
and consumption has gone down to about 5 per cent or less of our 1919
production, owing to the fact that great quantities of Canadian malt li-
quors are coming across the river at Detroit daily, without being mole-
sted by the prohibition officials." Another brewer claims that the mar-
ket is seasonal or irregular because it varies with the seriousness of
law enforcement at any particular time.

Prohibition Officials Now More Actively Suppressing Real Beer Production

Encouragement has come, however, in the strengthening of the arm
of the Government through the establishment, in 1926, of a new brewery
unit, which appears to be taking up the matter of violations in all seri-
city. The nominal tax now imposed on cereal beverages makes it pos-
sible to investigate a brewery without a search warrant. From many
quarters in the trade, high praise for the recent activities of the brew-
ery unit at Washington has been expressed, and the secretary of the
United States Brewers' Association, in a letter to the writer, claims that
some good results of the greater pressure of the Government are already
becoming manifest.

Home brewing of beer is also a factor, and with this prohibition
officials will not be able to cope very successfully. The only hope here
is competition from the legitimate industry as explained below.

Brewers Themselves Partly Responsible

The brewers themselves are also at fault. Many of them imagined
that real beer would soon be legitimate again, and did not take near-
beer seriously enough. It seems that the brewery industry did itself a
great deal of damage immediately after prohibition by flooding the mar-
ket with cheap and tasteless near-beers, whose odor alone was often re-
pellent. Public confidence was lost. Some of the brewers have confided
to the author their belief that if the industry had concentrated on pro-
ducing a palatable product of high quality, the habit of beer drinking
might have been retained by many more people, and new converts won
among total abstainers.

One large New York brewer puts it as follows: "Had the brewers
immediately upon the advent of prohibition pooled their efforts and
money for the launching of a well-thought-out advertising and educa-
tional campaign on the advantages and high qualities of near-beer pro-
ducts, we perhaps would not be suffering such small sales. Prohibition
has caused most people to lose their taste for fine alcoholic products,
having become accustomed to drinking bootleg beers, whiskeys, etc., all
of which are of a far inferior grade."

Some Brewers Highly Successful With Near-Beer

Not all of the brewers have fared badly under prohibition, and those
which have done well attribute it to causes that are significant. In pre-
sents the results of our survey of large breweries, it was stated that
one firm is at 100 per cent production, and that one other has actually
doubled its output! Nevertheless, near-beer is not beer, and it alone
will probably never approach the former volume of production of real
beer.

Breweries, Brewery Workers and Bartenders Since Prohibition

While acts of legislation are continually affecting the prosperity of
one industry or another, no law passed in this country since the aboli-
tion of slavery attacked so vast an investment of tangible property as
did the Volstead Act. The United States Census of Manufactures cred-
ited the breweries with a capital investment of \$792,814,000 in 1914. The
Bureau of Internal Revenue listed 1392 breweries that year. By 1918
the number was reduced to 1092, and the final blows were delivered by
war-time prohibition and the Volstead Act.

It is of considerable economic interest to know what has happened

to this huge aggregation of plants during the seven-year period for
adjustment since 1919. To arrive at a general picture, some plants
were visited and the survey rounded out by questionnaires addressed
to the country's largest brewers. The chief locals of the various unions
of brewery workers and bartenders were also written to or visited.

We should like to be able to report the good news that through some
miracle all the huge plant and equipment was profitably converted to
other uses without waste, and the workmen all better off or taken care
of by other industries. This is not the case. Prohibition has had the
not-unexpected result of reducing some of the breweries to junk, and
made it difficult for some of the workers to adjust themselves to other
occupations.

The favorable side of the picture is the success of the more capable
and fortunate minority in readapting their business to new conditions,
and also the fact that a good deal of the property made available
through the closing of saloons was secured at a bargain by other in-
dustries, serving as a subsidy to many concerns requiring industrial
property cheap.

Peculiarities of Brewery Property

Certain inherent characteristics of brewery property made it apparent
even before prohibition that the chances of profitable conversion to
other purposes was not to be the experience of many of the plants.
Tall buildings, with huge storage cellars of impenetrable walls, con-
taining high vaulted chambers to accommodate enormous sized tanks
but having small windows so as to keep out light; uneven floors of
cement; specialized equipment almost useless for other purposes; often
a location inconvenient for other businesses—it was inevitable that
adaptation to other lines would be a serious problem.

The possibility of converting brewery property was the subject of
investigations even before prohibition by the War Industries Board, the
Department of Agriculture, the United States Chamber of Commerce
and by engineers. Many of the ideas developed proved successful;
others did not. The chief uses to which brewery property has been put
will now be considered.

Near-Beer, Soft Drinks, Confectionery and Ice Cream

With war-time prohibition, there was a veritable scramble on the
part of the brewers to enter into the manufacture of soft drinks, luxury
foods such as ice cream and candy, cheese, yeast, sirups and dairy
products, and similar items. In 1921, the Beverage Industry carried the
results of a survey which showed that 667 former breweries were manu-
facturing non-intoxicating beverages, of which 431 made beverages
other than near-beer. Some of the breweries have found one or more
of the new products profitable, but others lost a great deal of money
because they entered these fields without thoroughly studying the mar-
ket. Too many breweries and others were playing the same hunches.

Anheuser-Busch has been notably successful in ice-cream produc-
tion. In the company's branches located at New York, New Orleans
and Oklahoma City, a million gallons a year are made. Some breweries
are manufacturing cider, sirups and other fruit juices; and other brew-
eries are condensing milk, making edible vegetable oils, egg powder,
commercial feedstuffs, and have taken up a variety of other dairy and
general food products. The Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee
makes cheese and has parceled itself out to a dozen uses, ranging
from a tire plant to a garage.

Ice-Making and Cold Storage

One of the uses to which a brewery was most favorably adapted was
the manufacture of ice, due to the fact that brewers always had to
manufacture a certain amount for their own use. The refrigeration
facilities have been an undoubted asset for upward of 150 breweries,
and perhaps 200, are said to have entered this field. When the ex-
pansion of the ice-making equipment was justified by local conditions
and the steady growth of population, the breweries found this profitable.

Another use to which brewery property seemed eminently fit was
conversion into cold storage plants. In at least forty instances, an out-
let was found for part or all of a brewery plant in this way, and a
satisfactory business built up. But in others, difficulties were encoun-
tered, because some products sent to cold storage plants must be kept
at temperatures lower than that for which breweries were equipped
or insulated. Those who did not wish to engage in reconstruction of
their plants limited themselves to the rougher classes of goods, or be-
came general warehouses. A good deal has depended on conditions in
the vicinity and on the part of the city in which the brewery was
located.

Other Industries Profit by Available Property

Quite a few brewers preferred to get out of the business. They took
out their salable equipment and shipped it where it could be disposed
of—in some cases even to China. Others waited, and were caught
between the millstones of a tremendous over-expansion of plant facilities
remaining in many war industries during 1917-1919, and the excess of
space released by the depression beginning in the fall of 1920. It is
obvious that under these conditions many of these properties have
been available for sale at bargain rates to industries which could use
them. That is what has occurred, and is the most favorable aspect of
what in the main, resulted in making much real estate and equipment
superfluous.

The Extraordinary Case of Anheuser-Busch

The coming-through of the Anheuser-Busch Company makes a fasci-
nating story, marking one of the epoch-making achievements of versa-
tile management. The problem of adaptation to the new conditions
and of converting brewery property into other uses presented itself
in its most magnified aspect to this company, the largest lager beer
brewery in the world, with a plant which in St. Louis alone approxi-
mated 142 acres, and an investment in tangible assets throughout the
country valued in excess of \$50,000,000.

It should be noted, however, that unlike most other brewers, it was
a highly diversified organization, integrating among its plants and busi-
ness interests coal mines, glass manufacturing units, railroads, manu-
facturing rights for Diesel engines (of which many were built for the
country during the war), a wood-working shop, a plant for manu-
facturing wagons, and an extensive business in feeds for poultry and live
stock. Hence, the firm had acquired experience in a great many lines
and other advantages which made its case exceptional.

Using as their central idea the basic fact that primarily the firm was
designed to convert grain into other products, several other new lines
were projected, each in some measure germane to this basic activity,
such as a malt extract to lighten, enlarge and sweeten bread, sold in
large quantities to bakers; a liquid food tonic having a malt base, sold
widely by druggists; yeast; a variety of corn products, and feeds for
live stock and poultry.

From Brewery Wagons to Truck Bodies

Because of its huge output, requiring in earlier days a large number
of wagons in its central plant, and in the numerous branches through-
out the country, the Anheuser-Busch Company had for years conducted
its own plant in St. Louis for manufacturing these wagons. Hence,
states Mr. Busch, "it was natural and not very hard to change from
wagon to truck bodies."

The company specializes on bodies for motorbuses and for trucks
used in the delivery of ice and perishable food products requiring
refrigeration in transit, and this is a distinctly profitable department
and growing rapidly. A cabinet was also developed for refrigerating
ice cream in bulk, by what is called a new principle, which has filled

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such a need that the producing capacity of the wood-working depart-
ment has been taxed to the limit and sometimes has been over-
taxed. The company has a large number of branch properties throughout
the country. In every instance the attempt has been to put the plant
to that use which local conditions suggested as promising, cold stor-
age, ice-making, and the production of ice cream being three of the
principal uses. Not all the equipment and space made vacant by the
company's strict adherence to the letter of the law, has been put to
use, although the company spent \$18,000,000 to make the various altera-
tions and establish the new lines. Therefore, its facilities have been
leased to other companies for use as storage, light manufacturing,
and similar purposes.

These herculean efforts have brought results. During the first three
years heavy losses were sustained, and only during the fourth did the
extra volume of business meet the cost. In 1924, the firm turned the
corner and began to make profits. These have since been substantial
and have allowed it to resume dividends. Mr. August A. Busch gives
the encouraging news that he expects that by 1936, if not before, the
former volume of business will not only be reached, but exceeded!

The Skilled Brewery Worker Under Prohibition

Like many other movements, prohibition has made some workers
bear the brunt of the change, who in their youth had entered what was
regarded as a lifetime occupation. To the skilled brewers, who had
been apprenticed in this work and who had never been in any other
trade, prohibition was a real blow. The reduced need for them may
be seen in the decline of the union membership from about 62,000 in
1917 to less than 18,000 in 1926.

These reductions became serious with war-time prohibition. Many of
the men were out of employment for months; some for years. While
there were numerous instances of successful readjustment, and some
are better off because of the change, there is no question that some of
the older and less adaptable types have suffered a good deal. Quite a
few who have found jobs work at salaries much lower than they had
been accustomed to getting as expert brewers.

The Bartending Profession Since Prohibition

To hear one of the versatile business agents speak of the "bar-
tender's art," the decadence of bartending in this country is the loss
of "a profession." In a fashionable saloon, a true "mixologist" had to
know all the varieties and brands of liquors, be an affable, respectful
conversationalist, a tactful salesman, and yet be a man not too awk-
ward with a broomhandle or a gun, as the situation demanded. What
has happened to the men of this outstanding occupation?

There are still a few thousand men who dispense soft drinks at
dance halls, entertainments and similar places, but they are only 15
per cent or less of the number formerly following the trade. The more
adaptable men have gone into other trades. The less scrupulous are
working in speak-easies. Some are waiters. Bartenders have separate
locals, but are combined nationally with waiters and cooks in one hotel
workers' and bartenders' union which, in 1916, had 59,000 members.
By 1923 the number had dropped to 38,500 members, due chiefly to the
dispersion of bartenders, but also to some reduction in the number of
waiters.

Interesting experiences of attempts to find places for the men are
reported by union agents to whom letters were addressed. One in a
large New York local interviewed states that when prohibition came he
tried to get some of the bartenders who were thrown out of jobs to
take positions in soda fountains. He made a dicker with Liggett's drug
stores and promised to supply them with the very best men who had
been in the finest clubs.

On the whole, this proved a failure. The men who had been ten or
fifteen years at fine bars could not adjust themselves to the kind of
trade the soda fountains had. The one thing that all complained of
most vociferously was having to deal "with fussy women who changed
their minds four or five times." And the mixing of fountain drinks was
a new process to them. Some of them took up hard labor of various
types in preference to working at soda fountains, and many have
made the change permanently.

Bartenders have separate locals, but are combined nationally with
waiters and cooks in one hotel workers' and bartenders' union which,
in 1916, had 59,000 members. By 1923 the number had dropped to 38,500
members, due chiefly to the dispersion of bartenders but also to some
reduction in the number of waiters. For the passing of Delmonico's,
Churchill's, Rensselaer's and similar places in New York, or Edel-
weiss Gardens, Bismark Gardens, the North American Restaurant and
others in Chicago, marked the decline of luxurious dining and reduced
the need for the skilled waiters forming the backbone of the organized
trade. Many more girls are used as waitresses than before, partly due
to the fact that liquor is no longer served but also because cafeterias,
tea rooms and chain restaurants proportionately occupy a larger place
in the country's food service.

The Bottle Blowers

To attempt to trace the effects of prohibition on the various indus-
tries affected by prohibition would be a huge task. It would, in all
probability, lead us to the conclusion that many industries depending
for their business on the established demand from breweries and dis-
tilleries lost a good part of their market and had to make it up in other
directions, and the workers were similarly diverted to other trades.
We shall content ourselves with mention of one industry closely allied,
that of bottle making.

Bottle blowing, one of the oldest of the skilled industries in Amer-
ica, was at one time a mouth and hand process. In 1907, the peak year,
the Glass Bottle Blowers Association had a membership of about
11,000 journeymen and 2000 apprentices. This represents the peak, be-
cause a machine process had been perfected a few years before and
was rapidly displacing skilled workers. Only an enormous increase in
beverage consumption might have enabled the occupation to hold its
own. Prohibition, of course, brought the opposite result. The com-

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bination of increased use of machinery with prohibition has thus
reduced the amount of work considerably, many firms having left the
business and others suffered a reduction of output.
The secretary of the Blowers Union states that the membership
today is around 6000, but points out that the men who quit the trade
have not fared badly. He states that the piecework system under
which the blower worked trained him to be an exceptionally fast work-
man, and that as a result, he has not had much trouble in securing
employment. The men have taken up all kinds of new activities, and
are not reported to have had much difficulty in readjusting themselves
to conditions.

NOTE: In the last paragraph of Article 10 of this series appeared the
statement that between July 1, 1914, and June, 1918, the amount of beer
sold dropped from 68,189,773 barrels to 39,266,216 gallons. The word gal-
lons should have been barrels. The correction was made in the final edition
of that day.



Protection

Standeron, Transvaal
Special Correspondence

A HITHERTO unrecorded inci-
dent in the late Anglo-Boer
War of 1899-1900, very similar
to that well-known instance in the
American War of Independence, is
now related.

The English and Boers lay in-
trenched in strong position opposite
each other in Natal. An English sen-
tinel on night post during the lonely
watch hours started singing very
quietly the favorite hymn, "Abide
With Me."

The sound of his voice prevented
him hearing the approach of two
Boer scouts. He had just started the
verse commencing, "I fear no foe
with Thee at hand to bleed," when
the scouts spotted him and one lifted
his rifle and aimed it at him.

Picking up the words of the song,
the other scout at once restrained his
companion from firing, saying, "The
man who can sing words like these
deserves to live." So the sentinel was
taken prisoner and eventually re-
leased on the declaration of peace.

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BRITISH UNEASY OVER ALBANIAN NOTE TO LEAGUE

Intervention of Geneva Not Desired—Need Seen to Replace Agreement

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegram from Halifax

LONDON, June 9.—The Albanian note placing the facts of the latest dispute with Yugoslavia before the League of Nations has given rise to a feeling of uneasiness in British diplomatic circles where the intervention of Geneva is not desired, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns. For this reason the British authorities stress the fact that Albania has not actually appealed to the League, but has merely notified the Secretary-General of the course of events.

Downing Street, therefore, hopes the Council will not be called in as a mediator when it meets Monday next, but that the dispute will be left to the three countries mainly concerned—Albania, Yugoslavia and Italy—to settle between themselves.

Britain's wish to eliminate the League is understood to be caused by the belief that Italy strongly resents Geneva interference. Moreover, Britain, France and Japan all set their seal to the document dated Nov. 9, 1921, undertaking "in case of threats against the integrity or independence, both territorial and economic, of Albania" that the task of restoring Albania's freedom should be confined to Italy.

In view of the fact that the Italians managed to secure a dominating position in Albania's economic life with the right, under certain contingencies, to take over the management of Albanian customs, the three powers concerned will be placed in a difficult position if the subject comes before the League. Obviously they could not recommend that the task of turning Italy out should be confined to an alleged usurper.

In the opinion of many observers, therefore, the time has come to replace the 1921 agreement by some less one-sided undertaking.

The Foreign Office, however, does not share this view.

DRY LAW LINKED TO STATE RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Understanding of the historic doctrine of States' Rights.

Allocation of Responsibility

"The historic doctrine of State's rights, stated in simple words, is that ours is a Government where powers are granted to the Federal Government, and the remaining powers of Government are reserved to the States. The Federal Government must not exercise powers which are not committed to it by the Constitution and must therefore not presume to exercise powers which the Constitution reserves to the States.

"With respect to prohibition enforcement, the Constitution expressly establishes no division or distribution of powers between the Federal Government and the state governments, but gives to both a co-extensive grant of power. How can the doctrine of states' rights be applicable in such a situation, where the Constitution draws no line between state and federal power, and where, consequently, there can be no question of the Federal Government invading a sphere of action which the Constitution reserves exclusively for action by the states?

"The Federal Government in enforcing the prohibition amendment by federal action is not assuming powers which under the Constitution belong to the States. It is exercising a power which the States have imposed upon it through the Constitution itself. The Constitution expressly avoids attempting to establish a divided authority and a divided jurisdiction.

"It contemplates united and complete co-operation by the Federal Government and the states over the whole of this field of regulation. There is a duty upon the states as well as upon the Federal Government. The Constitution does not raise the question as to which authority should act. Federal authority or state authority, but demands that both shall act.

"The wording of the Eighteenth Amendment is such that if the states do not care to witness an active

campaign of prohibition enforcement carried on by the Federal Government within their own borders, they have it in their power to avoid it.

"The states have precisely the same power of enforcement as the Federal Government. If for any reason they feel that the enforcement activities of the Federal Government would be objectionable, all that they have to do is to effectively enforce the amendment themselves. This would reduce federal activity to the minimum. This is what the amendment contemplates.

When States Neglect Duty

"The power of the Federal Government needs to be brought into play within the borders of a State on any considerable scale only when that State is neglecting to perform the affirmative duties of enforcement which the Constitution contemplates that it shall perform. Extension of federal activity is made necessary only by those states which have a weaker affection for the liquor traffic than for the Constitution. In so far as the question of States' rights is involved, it is therefore these latter states which are the enemies of States' rights and are doing their utmost to break down the principle of local self-government.

"The Constitution contemplates that prohibition enforcement shall be largely in the hands of the states. If the spirit of this provision is lived up to, no question of Federal centralization arises.

"Federal activity is the product of the deliberate refusal of certain States to co-operate in the Nation-wide expression of the prohibition traffic by the joint action of the States.

"It is non-co-operation by certain states in a nation-wide movement which, on the one hand, thus creates the need for federal action, and, on the other, prevents reliance in such states upon the principle of local enforcement.

Co-operation for Freedom

"Just as individual freedom can exist only in a state of civil society where all individuals co-operate to protect the freedom of each other's rights in its proper sense can exist only where all the states co-operate to respect and protect the rights of each, as defined in the constitutional compact. One of the essential purposes of that compact is to provide for a limitation upon the freedom of some states in so far as such a limitation is essential to protect the rights of other states.

"This is the central position of the whole States' Rights doctrine. The union is only a means of protecting the states by restricting the freedom of each where the exercise of such freedom would threaten the safety and welfare of other states.

"This is precisely the problem presented by the question of the Eighteenth Amendment. The freedom to engage in the liquor traffic, which before the adoption of that amendment existed on the part of all the states, placed some of the states at the mercy of others, enabled some of them to interpose an insuperable obstacle which prevented other states from safeguarding the health, morals and prosperity of their people in their own way. The latter states, which included practically all the states of the South, required protection.

Forms Express Compact

"The Eighteenth Amendment was an express compact whereby the states, with practically unanimity, agreed to give one another protection.

"The situation is thus analogous in many respects to that which existed during the great debate over States' rights in the middle of the last century. The South then felt that there were certain provisions in the constitutional compact which were designed to give it the protection that it needed and which were being disregarded by the States of another part of the country. Its complaint against the Federal Government was precisely that the powers of the Federal Government were not being exerted to give it the protection to which it was entitled by the Constitution.

"The situation is the same today. The vast majority of the States are in favor of prohibition. They require the enforcement of prohibition for the protection of their own institutions and standards of safety and human decency. So long as this protection is not accorded them by the other States or by the action of the Federal Government, their rights as States are impaired in the same way that the civil rights and liberty of the individuals are impaired when he is not protected against the lawless freedom of other members of society.

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The other smiled. "So it is—but they have a floor especially for us—my dear, the prices are most reasonable."

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FRENCH AWAIT AMERICAN MOVE ON PEACE PACT

Aristide Briand Has Not Allowed Plan to Drop—Correspondence Passes

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON By Special Cable

PARIS, June 9.—Unofficial conversations regarding the proposition of a pact for a permanent peace between France and the United States have already been recorded by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, but now confirmation comes from other sources that Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, has not allowed the project, supported in many important quarters, to lapse without an attempt to give it material shape. It is possible that before long the proposition will leave the realm of academic discussions where hitherto it has been confined publicly, and be placed on the former ground of diplomatic pourparlers.

Communications have passed on this subject through the medium of the United States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and it is learned that French action only awaits certain American assurances. Whether such assurances will be forthcoming is perhaps still problematic. They are regarded in advance somewhat doubtfully.

Newspapers Are Silent

Newspapers are singularly silent and unwilling to commit themselves until it is certain that there will not be an American rebuff. The Quai d'Orsay apparently inspires nothing until it knows whether a favorable preliminary response will be received. It would indeed seem foolish to start a campaign which might result in disappointment. It is hoped, however, that recent events which have improved Franco-American relations will be helpful and among such events Colonel Lindbergh's reception should not be omitted. The flight linked together the two peoples in closer sympathy.

Le Petit Parisien says that Washington must soon give a definite answer to the semi-official overtures but it wonders whether even the pact in the form proposed will not be considered an encroachment on American liberty of action and associating its diplomatic activity with that of France.

Regarded With Distrust

"It is impossible to disguise the fact," says the paper, "that many representatives and senators regard with distrust even hostility a treaty about which they were not consulted. Instead of a special pact, many would prefer the simple removal of the arbitration convention already concluded with France, England and Japan which will soon expire. One can, without excessive temerity foresee that the American Government will not repel an official conversation, but it will formulate an initial reservation, namely that before beginning diplomatic negotiations, an agreement should be reached on the exact nature of the pact, its significance, be defined, and its limits clearly marked."

This advice is regarded as perfectly sound, and it is felt that a careful draft should be made, showing plainly that the sworn friendship between the United States and another country does not imply the slightest obligation of entangling America in the relations between the co-signatory and a third party.

Existing Franco-American Treaty Held Adequate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8.—In the discussion of the so-called Briand

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plan for negotiation of a treaty for the elimination of war, the United States Government feels that the fact that there is an adequate existing treaty has been overlooked. Indeed there are two treaties, one of 1908, with its extension, and one of 1914, looking toward the same end.

The President proclaimed in 1914 that a treaty between the United States and the French Republic looking to the advancement of the cause of general peace had been concluded and signed at Washington in September, 1914, the first article of which was as follows:

"Any disputes arising between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed, do not have recourse to arbitration, be submitted for investigation and report to a Permanent International Commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the following article:

"The High Contracting Parties agree not to resort, with respect to each other, to any act of force during the investigation to be made by the commission and before its report is handed in."

It was further stated in the treaty that the international commission should be composed of five members, two from each government, only one of whom should be of its own nationality; the fifth member to be designated by common consent and not to belong to any of the nationalities already represented on the commission. He was to serve as president.

While the members were appointed for a year only their appointment may be renewed. This treaty is still effective.

If this reminder is satisfactory to M. Briand there probably will be no governmental action regarding any of the plans proposed by private individuals. No enthusiasm regarding them has been shown in Administration circles and even Mr. Borah has been cool to them.

LEGION COMMANDER HONORED BY POSTS

William McInnis Guest at Dinner in Lawrence

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 9 (AP).—More than 60 members of the American Legion, representing practically every post in Massachusetts, attended the testimonial banquet tendered William McInnis, state commander, here last night.

The guest was the recipient of gifts which included a check for a large sum of money and a gold stickpin to the commander.

The speakers included David I. Walsh, United States Senator; A. Platt Andrews, William P. Conner and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress; the Rev. William P. Fall of Boston, Col. Maurice Locke and Col. F. J. Herbert.

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While FOOT-CRAFT SHOES are made of the finest materials, they are not expensive.

Foot-Craft Shop

29, 25 St. Jackson Street, Boston

Branch of 38, 38 St. New York City

Juvenile - Shoes

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BRITISH REPORT PROHIBITION AS PROSPERITY AID

Employer-Labor Co-operation Also Deemed Important Trade Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Department of Labor has issued a summary of the findings of the official British mission, under Sir William Mackenzie, that was sent to Canada and the United States to investigate the subject of America's prosperity. The amplified account of the British report declares that prohibition, installment selling and other factors are considered to have increased the market for American-manufactured goods, while the attitude of employers to labor has had much to do with the continuance of prosperity.

The Mackenzie mission made no recommendations with its report. "Unlike the reports of some of the earlier delegations referred to," the American Labor Department states in its summary, "the present report does not attribute the prosperity of the United States almost wholly to the efficiency of either management or labor, but holds that natural conditions have had much influence. The wide extent and varied climate of the country make it possible to produce at home much of the raw materials and food stuffs needed, and the large population supplies ready market for manufactured products."

Prohibition a Factor

The after-war policy of American employers to cut wages in the deflation period was resisted by American labor, the report continues, with the result that the employers' policy changed "to the reduction of costs other than by further wage reductions. There was also a concentration on increasing productivity and a general increase of efficiency which, with the maintenance of the purchasing power of the people at the highest level, has had a far-reaching effect on American industry generally."

Prohibition is mentioned as having affected prosperity by diverting large sums into the purchase of commodities and by increasing the regularity of attendance at work. Large scale production credited with reducing costs; restriction of immigration causing employers to substitute machinery for man power; amalgamation of industry, and standardization of production as

tending to make mass production of cheap products easy.

American Better Mechanic

The system of installment buying must be approached with the greatest caution, says the Labor Department report, echoing the British statement, but it is true that it "must have been a great factor in increasing the internal trade of the country and consequently the prosperity of industry."

The British report shows dubiously as to whether the American worker is more efficient than the British worker; he has, however, it states, become more accustomed to using machinery.

POLES DEPLORE ASSASSINATION

(Continued from Page 1)

women were injured. The bomb throwers escaped, firing revolvers as they ran.

Those taken into custody in Warsaw and Vilna include several well-known Russian Monarchists, including Mr. Klenitch, director of the telegraphic agency Russpress; General Makimowski, and the president of the Russian Welfare Society, who is described as the personal representative of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievich, pretender to the Russian throne.

London Is Dissatisfied With Egyptian Policy

By Wireless via Postal Telegram from Halifax

TIES LINKING NORTH TO SOUTH STRENGTHENED

Action of Maine G. A. R. in Voting Return of Flags Promoting Good Will

AUGUSTA, Me., June 9 (Special).—Further cementing of the good will existing between the North and the South will result from the action of the G. A. R. of Maine in voting to take steps to return the old Confederate battle flags to the South, said Nathaniel W. White, state department commander, in the closing session of the two days of the sixth annual encampment in the State House.

There are nine captured flags now left here, and Gov. Ralph O. Brewster was today presented with a petition from the G. A. R. asking that he take steps to return the regimental colors. The petition, adopted by the 50 members present out of the membership of 538 in Maine, pays a tribute to the bravery of the Confederates and speaks of the united nation resulting from the Civil War.

The petition says:

Nine Confederate Flags

"That, Whereas there are among the archives of the State nine Confederate flags captured by Maine regiments during the late Civil War; and

"Whereas, That war was brought to a glorious termination in 1865, the Union saved, and we have been a united country ever since, with no mightiest nation on earth, with no bitterness toward our foes of those days, but with charity for all; and

"Whereas, The Confederates were brave soldiers, struggling mistakenly for what they conceived to be right, and it was no disgrace to them that they were defeated by the Union armies, and therefore to the instant of triumph over a brave and fallen foe, but a tremendous thrill of joy only, that the Union was saved, and that we were a free people and the question of slavery and right of secession had been settled forever, as having no place in this union of states;

"Therefore, the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, in annual convention assembled at Augusta, Me., the capital of this glorious State, respectfully suggest that these Confederate flags be returned to the survivors of those organizations from whom they were captured; realizing that the families of age rest heavily upon us, but with vision undimmed and with hearts warmed by love and good will, proudly look upon our country united and free, in which there is no north, no south, east or west, but one and indivisible, whole and with hearts too big to harbor ill-will or malice toward those who were once our foes, now co-patriots who have proven their loyalty and devotion to our flag, to the new nation born under God's guidance that President Lincoln saw at Gettysburg.

Favoring the Return

"We place ourselves on record as favoring the return of these Confederate flags.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to convey this petition to our Governor;

"Resolved, further, that a copy of the above be placed upon the permanent records of this department."

The department passed a resolution calling on the next Legislature to make an appropriation for the erection of a monument at Gettysburg as a mark of the services of Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, who commanded the Union forces.

Nahum H. Pillsbury of Biddeford was elected commander, Nelson R. Brown of Lewiston senior vice-commander, Charles H. George of South Paris, junior vice-commander. Portland was selected as the place of the next encampment in 1928.

To Teach Japanese Girls

Photo by Harry L. Plummer

MISS EVA C. MacKINNON

LEWISTON WOMAN

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For five years this Maine woman will have charge of a department at an educational institution in Tokyo, which is under the Y. W. C. A. direction, where she will teach girls of that country western methods of cooking, interior decorating, and other phases of the domestic arts, together with western social customs.

NO RATE CUTS ON TEXTILES BY THE RAILROADS

Freight rates on textile fabrics, made partly of cotton and partly of rayon, from New England mill points to New York City and Brooklyn, the big market distributing center, will not be reduced as sought by shippers, it is announced today by Frank Van Ummersen, chairman of the New England Freight Association.

A public hearing was called March 15, at the South Station, attended by some of the largest textile interests in New England, at which an appeal was made to the railroads for co-operation with the mills, to reduce the textile business and at the same time provide greater movement of freight for the carriers.

Representatives of the mills sought a reduction in rates in order to meet increasing competition of Southern manufacturers, and to rebuild a business that is primarily a New England industry, appealing for the same co-operation from the railroads that years ago marked the efforts to build up transportation systems. Much testimony was submitted showing the current market trends that necessitated shipments of smaller orders but at more frequent intervals.

Following careful study by the New England Freight Association, and a consideration of the views expressed at the hearing and written testimony, the association announces that "it is the consensus of New England carriers that they cannot see their way clear to a concurrence in the desired reduction in rates on this traffic."

Three reasons are given:

"Firstly, because of the recent increases in the carriers' operating expenses due to the increased wages granted by the Board of Arbitration, the carriers are not in a position to bear the loss in revenue which the requested change in rates would create.

"Secondly, the carriers are now confronted with the general investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission (I. C. C. Docket No. 17,000) grounded on the Hoch-Smith resolution, and the several sub-dockets under Docket 17,000, all dealing with heavy weighted commodities. It is understood this inquiry of the commission is for the purpose of determining whether commodities generally speaking are bearing their reasonable proportion of the transportation burden, with the view of determining whether farm products transportation costs can be reduced, and it would be inconsistent at this time to reduce rates, particularly on traffic moving in less than carload lots and in this instance on textiles which cannot be viewed other than as high grade.

"Thirdly, because the New England carriers are even now attempting to revise upward their rates on iron and steel articles and granite and a reduction in rate on textiles would not be consistent with these attempts."

Among textile interests attending the hearing and favoring the reductions were: William F. Garcelon, secretary of the Arkwright Club of Boston; J. J. Cummings of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association; Andrew Raeburn, New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association; C. E. Smith of the Cotton Manufacturers Association, Fall River; G. W. Collier of the Bradford Dyeing Association of Bradford, R. I., and several others.

EXPORT CLUB HOST TO CAPTAIN DOLLAR

Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Lines, and known among mariners as the dean of American shipping, is to be the guest of the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at luncheon tomorrow, which will be semi-private in the directors' room of the chamber.

A group of export executives and members of the governing board of the maritime association of the chamber will be present. Captain Dollar is making his annual visit to the time in consultation with shipping interests, particularly in regard to the problems of developing world trade.

TROPHY IS AWARDED NEGRO SCOUT TROOP

A special trophy awarded to the Boy Scout Troop of the second district of the Boston Council whose members have made the most rapid advance in scout work during the past year was presented to Troop No. 9, a band of Negro scouts, on the steps of the City Hall today.

The award was made this year for the first time, in the form of a silver cup offered by Arthur H. Merritt of the Franklin Shumway Company, a member of the Second District Boy Scout executive committee.

This troop of 25 Boy Scouts meets at St. Mark's Center at the corner of Townsend and Hazelwood Streets, Hoxbury, with Edward P. Simms of 9 Clarendon Street, Cambridge, as scoutmaster. Assistant scoutmasters include Clement F. Isaacs, Desmond R. France and William W. Carpenter.

Charles G. Keane, representing Mayor Nichols, Presenting Cup, Given by Arthur H. Merritt, to Scout Master Edward P. Simms of Troop 9 of Roxbury Boy Scouts. Group, Left to Right—Mr. Simms, Mr. Keane, Duncan MacKellar of Boston Council, B. S. A., Capt. Norman N. Rayner.

Photo by Harry L. Plummer

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Kendall Hall Girls Present "Prunella" as Commencement Program Feature



From Left to Right—Betsey Briggs, Brookline, Mass.; Elizabeth Wilkinson, Salem, Mass.; Marion Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Elizabeth Shively, Saybrook, Conn.; Dorthea McCulloch, Great Falls, Mont.; Joan Wright, Hamilton, Mass.; Rosalind Serrat, Brookline, Mass.; Ruth Laudick, Washington, D. C.; Evelyn Schock, South Bend, Ind.; Caroline Brown, Salem, Mass.; Elizabeth Adams, Bradford, Pa.; Doris Dibble, Naugatuck, Conn.; Florence Remington, Springfield, Mass.; Mary Paine, Bath, Me., and Elizabeth Brainerd, Wallingford, Conn.

PRIDES CROSSING, Mass., June 9 (Special).—Kendall Hall girls closed their commencement program this week with the ceremony in the reception hall in honor of the graduating class. Following a tradition of the school, the seniors dressed in caps and gowns and, led by their marshal from the junior class, came down the colonial staircase and marched between lines of schoolmates to the places reserved for them.

After Scripture reading and prayer the Commencement address was delivered by Dr. J. Stanley Durkee of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The members of the school to receive diplomas were Mary Elizabeth Arnold of Haverhill, Virginia Baxter of Newton Centre, Rowena Rae Benjamin of Los Angeles, Calif., Elizabeth Brewster Brainerd of Wallingford, Conn., Betsey Weeks Briggs of Brookline, Christine Buschman of Westfield, Julia Bradford Dorr of Cambridge, Priscilla Keith of Fitchburg, Ruth Elizabeth Laudick of Washington, D. C., Dorothy Spencer Morse of Holyoke, Florence Remington of Springfield, and Rosalind Marie Serrat of Brookline. Dorothy Arnold of Maplewood, N. J., was the junior marshal.

Two members of the senior class were especially honored in the announcement of school prizes for the year. The special prize for scholarship was awarded to Rosalind Serrat of Brookline, winner of the scholarship cup now for the third consecutive year. The cup for excellence in athletics was awarded to Ruth Laudick of Washington, D. C., winner earlier in the spring of both the tennis and riding cups. The cups are to remain at the school through the year, to become the property of the winners at the next commencement.

The most colorful and one of the most anticipated events of the week was the presentation of the spring play "Prunella" or "Love in a Dutch Garden." This was given out of doors in front of the summer house, with the lawn, the gravel paths and hedges of Rhododendrons setting the stage perfectly for the scenes in a country garden. The cast was chosen from the senior class, the post-graduates and under-graduates.

The quaint story tells of the adventures of Pierrot and Pierrette, three maiden aunts and a company of strolling players. The part of "Prunella" or "Pierrette" was taken by Evelyn Schock of South Bend, Ind.; that of "Pierrot" by Ruth Laudick of Washington, D. C. Other prominent members of the cast were "Scaramel," Christine Buschman; Boy, Patricia Scharten; three aunts: Prim, Mary Mabel Todd; Prude, Julia Dorr; Privacy, Lorraine Benham and Love, Rosalind Serrat.

The following girls were mums: Mary Paine, Joan Wright, Doris Dibble, Carolin Brown, Elizabeth Brainerd, Betsey Briggs, Florence Remington, and Elizabeth Adams. The following took part in the dances which attended the presentation of the play: Elizabeth Adams, Elizabeth Brainerd, Betsey Briggs, Caroline Brown, Doris Dibble, Dorthea McCulloch, Marion Mitchell, Mary Paine, Florence Remington, Elizabeth Shively, Elizabeth Wilkinson and Joan Wright.

This troop of 25 Boy Scouts meets at St. Mark's Center at the corner of Townsend and Hazelwood Streets, Hoxbury, with Edward P. Simms of 9 Clarendon Street, Cambridge, as scoutmaster. Assistant scoutmasters include Clement F. Isaacs, Desmond R. France and William W. Carpenter.

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EDISON COMPANY PRAISED IN AWARD OF COFFIN MEDAL

Committee Finds Public Relations Embody Tact and Helpfulness and That Unusual Efficiency Is Achieved in Power Production

Announcement of the bestowal of the Coffin Medal upon the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, in connection with the convention of the National Electric Light Association, at Atlantic City, was made last night over the radio from the company's station, WEEL, by Louis D. Gibbs of the company, who said, in part:

"The Boston Edison Company has just received the highest honor in the electrical industry. The company, through its president, Charles L. Edgar, has been awarded the Charles A. Coffin Medal for 'most distinguished contribution to electric light and power for the convenience of the public and benefit of the industry.' The award includes, in addition to the magnificent medal, a check for \$1000 for the Employees' Benefit Fund.

This Coffin Medal has been awarded by a prize committee of judges chosen by the National Electric Light Association. Under the terms of the Charles A. Coffin Foundation, which has been eminently acceptable.

"While the population served by the company increased only slightly over 1 per cent in 1926, the total number of customers served increased 12 per cent. The use of residential service expressed in kilowatt hours increased 25 per cent and the annual load factor was improved almost 17 per cent.

"In the field of public relations, the committee set aside 30 points as a maximum which could be attained by any company. The Boston Edison Company, says the committee, has evidently capitalized the many years of careful cultivation of the friendship of its customers and the interest of the public in its services. It has not depended upon the mere reiteration of the fact that it rendered good service, but in its contact with the public its statements have been substantiated with tact and efficiency.

"The committee points out that the Boston Edison Company, through its establishment of a broadcasting station, WEEL, of the Friendly Voice, with well planned programs of entertainment, has had a marked influence in reaching and obtaining public attention and good feeling.

"Other methods of enlisting public good will have been the presentation of illustrated lectures before schools and various organizations of the territory this company serves. The company has discontinued the reiteration, Station WEEL of the Friendly Voice, with well planned programs of entertainment, has had a marked influence in reaching and obtaining public attention and good feeling.

"The company upon which fell the unanimous choice of the committee for the award this year serves a thickly populated community with its suburban tributaries, a region occupying approximately 600 square miles. It made outstanding accomplishments in the major fields of commercial developments, public relations, and engineering. Forty points out of a possible 100 were assigned for the commercial efforts of the company which presented an impressive record of initiative and accomplishment in this respect."

"The committee found that the company has maintained a most up-to-date type of merchandising store in its main office building at 39 Boylston Street and 30 branch stores in advantageous locations throughout its territory.

"Much worth while business was developed in new electric signs. The usual applications of motion pictures were shown to audiences totaling 150,000. A liberal policy in furnishing service had been established. Many isolated or independent plants had been discontinued in order to take Boston Edison service, and finally, a co-operative program had been worked out with electrical

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WOMEN'S RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE TO BE DECIDED

New Hampshire's Supreme Court Expected to Hand Down a Finding Soon

CONCORD, N. H., June 9 (Special).—New Hampshire's Supreme Court will hand down a decision soon on the right of women to hold office. The test case is based on the petition of Jennie Blanche Newhall to Governor Spaulding for appointment as a justice of the peace.

Miss Newhall, in her argument, quoted Chief Justice Robert J. Pease of Manchester as saying in an address before the Bar Association in 1924:

"Precedent is not now necessarily a ruling despot, but rather a friendly adviser, whose counsel may or may not be controlling, as it is found to prove its truth, justice and applicability. The common law is in a development. It advances here and recedes there, as the changing human conditions it meets are receptive to its wisdom of the past, or otherwise."

Miss Newhall expressed the opinion that the status of women has changed or developed, in much the same way. Years ago the New Hampshire Supreme Court ruled that women might be appointed attorneys-at-law. "Our common and our fundamental or constitutional law have been effectively changed," she went on, "by the Nineteenth Federal Amendment, by chapter 3 of the extra session of 1919 and indirectly by legislation consistent with the adoption of the amendment. It seems to me that the real questions for this court to consider are:

"1. Has the Nineteenth Amendment changed the common law so that without specific legislation, a woman may be appointed a justice of the peace?"

"2. If not, has there been legislation or action which justifies such appointment?"

"3. If the governor and council may appoint a woman justice of the peace under existing laws, may they also appoint women to other offices as to which there is not specific legislation to the contrary?"

ELECTION HELD BY UNITARIANS

Judge King Renamed to Conference Presidency—Dr. Shieh Speaks

An all-day session of the Plymouth Bay Conference of Unitarian churches was held yesterday at the Hingham "Ship Church." Judge C. Carrol King, presiding at the meeting, was re-elected president of the conference. Election of other officers was also made, and, after devotional exercises, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. Stanton Hodgins and the Rev. Thomas H. Billings.

During the afternoon meeting Dr. Tehy Tseh, director of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, spoke on conditions in China and asked the aid of the United States and Great Britain in bringing the issues to peaceful settlement.

He explained the renaissance movement that has been slowly gathering force, saying that it was most difficult to appreciate how young China is awakening to the need of criticizing the traditional values of centuries.

The revolution of 1911, he continued, was an attempt to set up a new government which would be strong enough to cope with aggression from without and to meet the forces of reaction within. It failed because it was a revolution in the sense that the French or Russian revolutions were real. It never touched the thoughts, beliefs, ideals of the people; it was merely a change in government.

"But during the last 10 years," Dr. Hsieh said, "we have seen the gradual spread of an intellectual reformation which now affects the religious life, the social life, the family customs and the fundamental attitude in scholarship and in thinking."

He spoke also of the literary evolution in China and how it had changed the language, caused the textbooks to be rewritten, and placed a literature capable of being understood within reach of a vast majority of the people. This new Chinese renaissance, he concluded, "is the conscious development of a new, a new movement that has been gathering force for 2000 years."

MAINE LEGION WANTS LINDBERGH AS GUEST

Senator Hale to Invite Him to Attend Convention

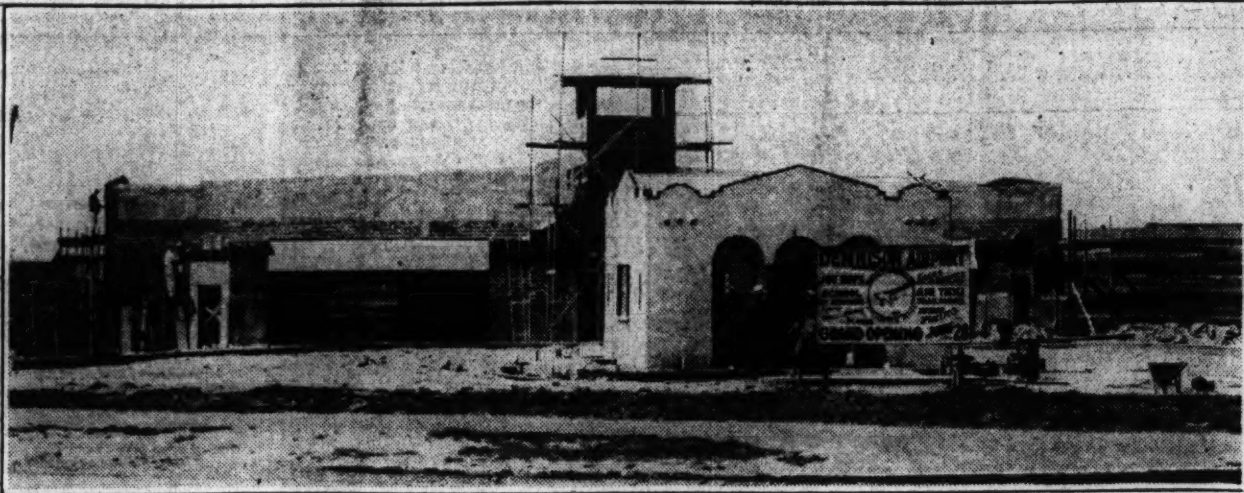
PORTLAND, Me., June 9 (AP).—Frederick Hale, United States Senator from Maine, and a member of the Senate committee of welcome, will extend an official invitation to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York-to-Paris flyer, to attend the annual convention July 4, 5 and 6, of the Maine department, American Legion, at Bar Harbor.

The request to the Senator to take this action came in the form of a telegram from James L. Boyle of Bangor, State Adjutant. "The State of Maine will accord him a hearty welcome," the message said.

"I shall be delighted," Senator Hale said, "to do everything I possibly can to get Colonel Lindbergh to Maine for the Legion convention. Not only will I extend the invitation officially in the name of the Maine Legislature, but I will take great pleasure in using every bit of personal persuasion at my command."

It would be a great honor for the State of Maine to be able to greet the world hero in person. Nothing would please me more than to help make this possible. In addition to his personal glory from his feat, Lindbergh has done this country a great service by his modest deportment in France and Great Britain."

New Chapter in New England's Air Progress



Buildings Under Construction for the New Airport and Flying School on the Quincy Shore Reservation Boulevard at Squantum Street, Atlantic, for the Dennison Airport Corporation.

TELEPHONE FEE RELIEF SOUGHT

Ponkapoag Part of Canton Protests Mileage Charge Before State Board

Residents of the Ponkapoag part of the town of Canton appeared in protest before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities yesterday against the mileage rates now charged by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. They based their opposition on the ground that the Canton central telephone exchange is not centrally located, insisting that if it were but a small proportion of the Ponkapoag residents would have to pay mileage charges. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Cobb headed the delegation.

The mileage rates are 75 cents per quarter mile for one-party service; 50 cents per quarter mile for two-party service, and 25 cents per quarter mile for four-party service. Nixon Waterman said the center of population in Canton had changed and that the exchange is not in the center. He said that the telephone company should include the Ponkapoag section within the rate base area, thus eliminating the mileage charge.

Clyde Heath, general commercial engineer for the company, said that the Ponkapoag section is thinly settled over a wide area, and that it was no different from any other sections in the State where subscribers pay a mileage charge. Mr. Heath said he could see no reason why it should be included within the rate base area where subscribers pay no mileage charge.

MAINE ODD FELLOWS DEDICATE NEW HOME

All Branches of Order Participate in Services

AUBURN, Me., June 9 (AP).—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows' \$100,000 state home was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. The dedicatory service, the only ritualistic ceremony of the I. O. O. F., in which all branches of the order participate, was in charge of LeRoy E. Leonard, Grand Master of Portland, and was used for the first time in Maine.

The Grand Master was assisted by various officers of the Grand Lodge and of the auxiliary organizations, including Elwood G. Bessey of Portland, Grand Marshal, and Joseph D. Winslow of Cumberland Mills, Grand Chaplain.

LIONS CONVENTION ENDS WITH ELECTION

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9 (AP).—Philip Jacobs of Norwalk, Conn., was elected district governor of the twenty-third district of Lions International at the close of the sixth annual convention of the organization held yesterday. The twenty-third district includes all Lions clubs in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

POLICE TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION ELECTS

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (AP).—Alfred C. Ames, connected with the alarm department of the Providence, R. I., fire department, was elected president of the Eastern Association of Superintendents of Fire and Police Telegraph at the annual meeting of the association.

Other officers elected included: First vice-president, Morrey F. Orrell, superintendent of the Worcester and police signal system of Worcester, Mass., and secretary-treasurer, George H. Bowen of the Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Company, re-elected for his third term.

STREETS TO BE GAY WITH THE COSTUMES OF GENERATIONS AGO

Springfield Plans to Make Its Seventy-Fifth Anniversary a Most Colorful Event

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 9 (Special).—Hundreds of persons will appear on the streets of this city in costumes of 50 and 75 years ago. It plans of the joint committee on Independence Day and the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration prove successful. These old-time costumes are expected to lend a Mardi Gras appearance to the streets on the occasion. The wearers are to mingle with the crowds rather than move as a body, according to present plans.

Tail hats, skirted coats and crinolines of long ago will be brought forth for the event. Old-time dances, conducted after the block dance idea, also figure in the committee's program.

An educational demonstration of the use of airplanes is one of the celebration features expected to awaken keen interest. Plans for the parade call for 100 decorated floats of different kinds.

Springfield manufacturers are generally participating in arrangements for store window displays of local products, and in order to give these displays the fullest possible publicity the Springfield Street Railway Company and the Chamber of Commerce are co-operating in giving car rides on July 1 to all persons living on the street railway lines.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Roxbury Exercises to Honor Joseph Warren

The Roxbury Historical Society will hold its annual public exercises in honor of Joseph Warren on Wednesday, June 15, at 7:45 o'clock, at Joseph Warren Square, Roxbury. The decoration of the Warren statue will be performed, after which the services will be held in the Church of the New Jerusalem, fronting on the square. The orator of the day will be David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts. The Commonwealth will be represented by John C. Hull, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. An appropriate musical program will be rendered, the principal feature being trumpet solos by Miss Helen Hancock. The chaplain of the day will be the Rev. Charles L. Page.

The committee of arrangements consists of Walter R. Meins, president; Sherwin Lawrence Cook, secretary, and Harry C. Byrne, chairman of the executive committee.

Let-up in May Car Registrations Decreases Total Gain for Period

Increase for Six Months Ending May 31, 1927, Only 1.1 Per Cent More Than Similar Time Last Season—More Buses Than Ever

Following the April spurt in registrations of motor vehicles in Massachusetts there was a sharp let-up in May when 53,070 passenger cars received license plates as against 62,105 in the same month of 1926, according to the Boston News Bureau. The total for the six months ended May 31, 1927, exceeds the registrations for the similar period a year ago by the small margin of 6300 or 1.1 per cent. Up to this year each succeeding 12 months had shown a gain from 10 per cent to 20 per cent over its predecessor.

	1927	1926	1925	1924
Passenger cars	23,070	68,283	62,105	65,922
Commercial cars	2,848	82,210	5,588	92,112
Taxis	274	11	11	818
Buses	24	1,246	69	1,193
Trailers	15	1,389	21	414
Motorcycles	881	4,362	2,494	6,213
Motorcycle dealers	2	36	25	39
Manufacturers and dealers	12,249	25,252	16,803	37,659
Licenses to operate	24,858	262,590	87,023	251,614
Examinations	17,975	19,872	23,622	51,882
Total fees	\$837,202	\$10,151,454	\$968,088	\$10,132,275

ABBOTT ACADEMY PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

ANDOVER, Mass., June 9 (Special).—Commencement week at Abbott Academy begins Saturday, June 11, with the school rally followed by the Draper dramatics at 8 p. m. The commencement sermon will be preached by the Rev. James Austin Richards in the South Church on Sunday morning. The alumni reception and luncheon takes place Monday at noon followed by the alumni association annual meeting at 2:30.

The senior reception will be held at 4 o'clock on Monday, and the musical in the evening. The tree and ivy planting takes place Tuesday at 10:30 a. m., and the graduation exercises at 11. The address will be given by the Rev. Robert Russell Wicks at the South Church.

FLYING SCHOOL IN NEW AIRPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

building facing on the Quincy Shore Boulevard will be occupied by one of the few complete airplane sales and showrooms in the United States, officials of the corporation say.

Runways 1200 Feet Long

The 110-foot long hangar, filling the back of the building, will house the six Waco and Kinner airplanes. Extending out across the big flying field from this hangar, cinder runways 1200 feet long are to be laid down as take-offs for the airplanes.

The location of the airport is regarded as ideal. It is less than 14 minutes from South Station by train, officials say, and scarcely more than that by automobile. It was here, at what used to be called the Harvard aviation field, that the first aeronautical meet in the United States was held in 1910.

It was here, also, in 1910, that Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator of his day, took off on his historic flight out to Boston Light, which netted him the \$10,000 cash prize offered by the Boston Globe. It was this same Mr. White, also, who, seated upon the lower wing of his airplane in the uncovered and unprotected flying seat of his day, had the vision to see that some day airplanes would be built of steel that would be capable of making the transatlantic flight.

TREASURE HOUSE FOR R. I. SCHOOL

John Brown Home and \$200,000 Willed to Institution

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9 (AP).—The John Brown House at 62 Power Street, an architectural treasure stored with what at least one expert calls the world's finest collection of antique furniture, will eventually become the property of the Rhode Island School of Design, in accordance with the announced purpose of the present owner and occupant of the property, Marsden J. Perry. A \$200,000 endowment will accompany the gift.

The house was erected in 1786 for John Brown, merchant, philanthropist and patriot.

Mrs. Gustav Radeke, president of the trustees of the Rhode Island School of Design, read to the board at its regular meeting Mr. Perry's letter stating that he had made his will leaving the John Brown house and grounds and the \$200,000 endowment to the school.

REVERE CAR SERVICE CHANGE IS OPPOSED

East Boston Residents Object to Increased Traffic

The petition of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for the right to operate 12 cars per hour instead of six on the tracks of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to Maverick station on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from Memorial Day to Labor Day, was opposed yesterday by the entire East Boston delegation in the Legislature in behalf of the citizens of that district.

The commission on Jan. 25 authorized the Eastern Massachusetts company to operate six cars per hour on those days over the Elevated's tracks, this giving the Eastern Massachusetts a complete service from the Revere Beach loop to Maverick Square.

CLARKE SCHOOL SEEKS \$2,000,000 ENDOWMENT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 9 (AP).—A nation-wide appeal for \$2,000,000 was sounded yesterday at the commencement exercises marking the sixtieth anniversary of the Clarke School for the Deaf. The money will be used to expand the work of training teachers for the deaf.

A class of 19 was graduated today. The Rev. Dr. Robert W. Wyckes of Holyoke spoke and his message was readily understood by 200 children and young people who watched his lips. Mrs. Calvin Soule, formerly taught in the Clarke School.

50-YEAR MASONS HONORED

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. & A. M., at its quarterly conference yesterday in the Masonic Temple, Boston, presented to three of its members Henry Price Medals as tokens of their membership for 50 years in the fraternity. Those so honored were Edward Graves of East Boston, Past Master of Basile and Noddie Island Lodges; Charles Proctor of Lowell; and Dr. William M. Johnson of Uxbridge. Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master, presented the medals.

B. U. CLASS DAY ATTRACTS MANY

Liberal Arts, Education, Medicine Hold Their Exercises

Class day exercises at Boston University were begun this afternoon when the seniors of the college of liberal arts met at the Warren Estate, Cedar Hills, in Waltham. They filed into their seats in academic procession, lead by the class marshal. Following delivery of the valedictory, class gifts were distributed.

The school of education of Boston University is to hold its program of exercises in Jacob Sleeper Hall, followed by a senior reception and a class banquet at the Hotel Victoria at 6:30 p. m. Members of the school of medicine also will hold short exercises tonight in the Evans Memorial auditorium.

Yesterday, honors were awarded and certificates distributed at the college of practical arts and letters. The feature of the program was the unveiling of two new names placed on the honor roll in the college hall. Miss Dorothy V. Kellar of Auburn, senior class valedictorian, won first place as having attained the highest scholastic record during the past year. Second place went to Miss Edith P. Barrett of Antrim, N. H., a junior, whose name was placed with Miss Kellar's on the roll.

Passengers to Be Urged to Sing

Cunard Line Equips All Ships With Melody Books to Add to Pleasure of Journeys

Community singing books have been added to the equipment of all passenger steamers of the Cunard Line plying between Europe and the United States, the local office of the steamship company announced today. Group singing will soon become a regular part of the social activities on all the Cunarders in accordance with plans of company officers. Officials say that community singing brings the passengers together more quickly than any other form of entertainment in which they now participate.

CAMP FIRE GROUPS TO MARK GIRLS' DAY

Inspection of New Home Is Included in Program

"Girls' Day" is to be observed by the Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston at their new home, 324 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. next Saturday. Girls from all over the Greater Boston district, which covers cities and towns within a 30-mile radius, will inspect the new home, play games, sing camp fire songs, partake of refreshments, and have a general good time in their new quarters.

Many of the groups have an especial interest in this new Camp Fire Home, since they have been busy all winter raising money to contribute toward the purchase of the house. The names of these groups of which there are more than 100, will appear on a framed Founders' List, to hang over the fireplace in the room which is to be known as the Girls' Room. The committee in charge is composed of chairman, Mrs. Jean Casson, Lynn; vice-chairman, Miss Madeline Small, Saugus; Mrs. E. Maude Glazier, Malden; Mrs. E. H. Elder, Newton Highlands; Mrs. C. V. Poley, Wellesley Hills; Miss Evelyn Watson, Roslindale; Miss Jean Martin, Newton Highlands; and Miss Ada Champlin of Melrose. The musical program will be in charge of Mrs. Sally Lawrence of Boston and Miss Helen Grealy of Malden.

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EASTERN STAR PAYS HONOR TO OFFICERS

Reception Sponsored by Glendale Chapter, Everett

Associate Grand Officers and about 1500 members of the Order of the Eastern Star attended a reception to Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the order; Mrs. Daisy M. Hatch, Grand Marshal, and Mrs. Doris Wylie, Grand Ruth, last night in the Rockwood Auditorium, Everett High School.

Mrs. Chisholm and Mrs. Hatch are Past Matrons and Mrs. Wylie is present Worthy Matron of Glendale Chapter, which acted as host.

Several of the guests of the evening who came from widely distant parts of the State spoke appropriately and felicitated the Grand Chapter officials on their willingness to receive the honors falling upon them.

Following the speaking, members of the visiting chapters were escorted to the stage where the Everett Grand Chapter officers, and many present and past Grand Chapter officers formed the reception line.

An outstanding feature of the occasion was the words of appreciation and the gifts of gold, flowers and other remembrances which were bestowed upon the three guests of the evening by chapters, groups of Eastern Star members, and from many personal friends.

The Past Matrons and Patrons of 1922, of which organization the Grand Matron is a member, presented her with a chest of silver and

SHIPPERS MEET AT MANCHESTER FOR CONFERENCE

New Hampshire Rail Issues Expected to Be Outlined by B. & M. President

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 9 (Special).—New England Shippers' Conference began sessions at Manchester today with representative attendance from six states.

Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding, George Hannauer, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Robert J. Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Line; Frank Feather, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the mayors of 11 New Hampshire cities, are honorary guests of the city.

W. Parker Straw, agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, has accepted the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce to preside at the banquet.

Practically every community in the State is interested in the attitude of the railroad authorities toward the particular district. It is understood Mr. Hannauer will have a definite statement to make regarding the Boston & Maine policy in the State.

Governor Spaulding, too, will discuss the railroad situation, and for the first time will publicly outline his position regarding the State's attitude toward the larger carriers. The Governor has been in conference with Boston & Maine executives and he is expected to disclose the State's next move in connection with the railroad investigation authorized by the last Legislature.

Captain Dollar will speak on the transportation situation in the Far East as compared with American methods of railroading. He will also furnish the members with first-hand information concerning the current conditions in China.

BETTER HOMES DAY OBSERVED

About 500 Essex County Women Attend Sessions at Agricultural School

MIDDLETON, Mass., June 8 (Special).—A demonstration of the increasing interest in homemaking was the attendance of 500 Essex County women at the Better Homes Day of the county extension department at the Essex County Agricultural School yesterday. They came for the whole day to evaluate their own work, and the children were cared for by girl students in the school's homemaking department while the mothers attended the morning and afternoon sessions.

A style show in the forenoon illustrated the dress of yesterday and today and demonstrated the increase of the practical features of woman's attire.

During the afternoon session Mrs. Elizabeth Macdonald, professor of home economics at Boston University, referred to homemaking as the "world's biggest business," with its central motive the production of a better future generation.

"We ought to make ourselves do less and less housekeeping every year," she said; "we ought to reduce routine, allow more time for mental growth, not forget to play and make sure we have in the home a sound spiritual life."

Mrs. Annette T. Herr, state home demonstration leader, in analyzing the homemaker's job, urged women to evaluate their tasks, to eliminate those which are not fundamental, in order to release time for the big things in the home and to place above all others those tasks that contribute to the happiness and health of their families.

Miss Caroline E. Nourse of the State Department of Education spoke of the training of children as one of the great objectives of homemaking and she said that more important than proper feeding and clothing of the child is the creation of a right mental attitude in the child and the proper training to enable him to meet the problems of life.

Speaking, too, of modern dress, Miss Nourse said that more important than well-finished seams is the choice of clothing, its appropriateness from the point of personality to evaluate their tasks, to eliminate those which are not fundamental, in order to release time for the big things in the home and to place above all others those tasks that contribute to the happiness and health of their families.

This is the fourth Better Homes Day held at the agricultural school. Miss Marion P. Crawford, home demonstration agent, in charge of the work, said that while formerly the greater interest was in millinery and dressmaking classes, there is now an increasing interest in classes in home management and nutrition.

"The object of home demonstration work, to raise the standard of living and to eliminate drudgery, is being amply realized," Miss Crawford said.

HONORARY DEGREE AWARDED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 9 (AP).—The honorary degree of bachelor of divinity was conferred by Berkeley Divinity School, at its seventy-first commencement exercises yesterday, upon the Rev. George Gilpatrick MacNaught, rector of All Saints Church at Harrison, N. Y.

Mrs. Chisholm and Mrs. Hatch are Past Matrons and Mrs. Wylie is present Worthy Matron of Glendale Chapter, which acted as host.

Several of the guests of the evening who came from widely distant parts of the State spoke appropriately and felicitated the Grand Chapter officials on their willingness to receive the honors falling upon them.

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VERMONT GOVERNOR JOINS EASTERN STAR

Grand Chapter of State Opens Its Annual Meeting

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 9 (Special).—Initiation into the Order of the Eastern Star of the Governor of Vermont, John E. Weeks, and Mrs. Weeks, who will be members of the Middlebury chapter, was one of the features of the annual meeting of the grand chapter of Vermont here yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Nellie M. Smythe, past worthy grand matron. The presentation of the national colors was made by Col. Herbert T. Johnson, adjutant-general of the State of Vermont, and a welcome in behalf of the State was extended by Governor Weeks. Harrison G. Woodruff of the Montpelier board of aldermen extended the welcome of the city.

The welcome to the grand chapter on behalf of Aurora Lodge, P. & A. M., was by Clarence H. Haskins of Montpelier, with response by Dr. George O. Mitchell, worthy grand patron.

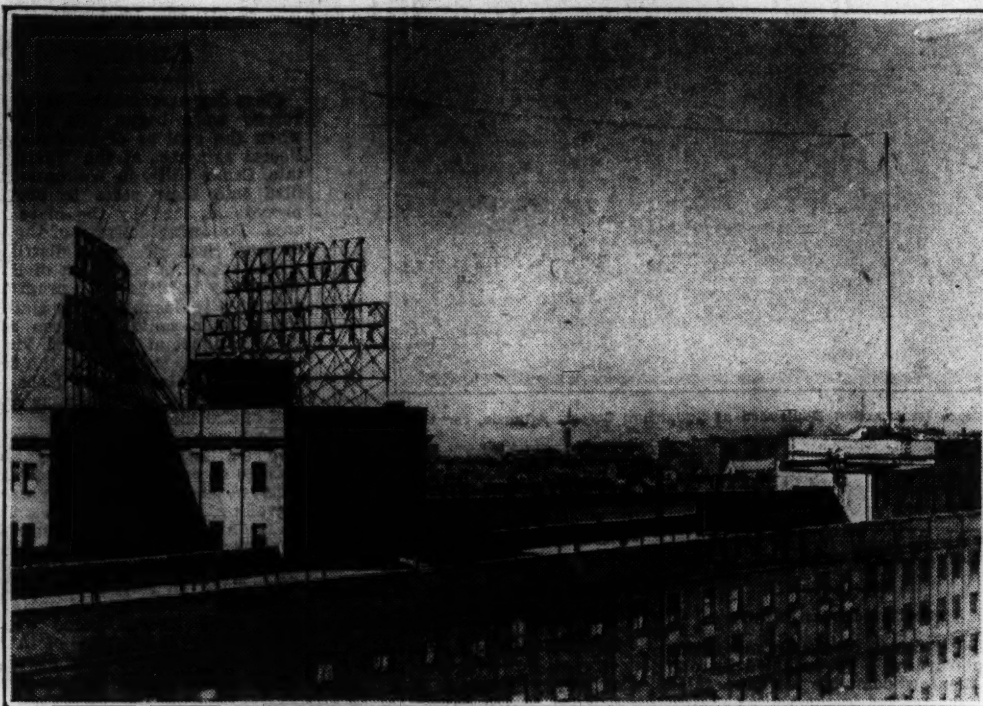
A banquet for the past grands was held in Masonic Hall in the evening, in charge of Mrs. Charlotte Walstrom of Montpelier. The officers and members of Rob Morris chapter gave a reception to the grand officers and guests of honor in the city hall in the evening. The program consisted of music by the Schubert quartet and a play by the members of Rob Morris chapter.

ESSEX COUNTY C. A. R. IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 9 (Special).—Reports showing that the Essex County Grand Army Association has the largest membership of any of the county associations in Massachusetts featured the annual county convention held here yesterday with an attendance of about 75 veterans, Henry M. Comey of Danvers, past department commander, was a guest of honor at the meeting held in G.

RADIO

New Statler WBZA Antenna



This shows the Equipment Which Will Go on the Air Tonight atop of the New Boston Hotel Statler.

SPECIAL TRAINS
BRINGING MANY
TO RADIO SHOWExhibition Space Demand
so Great Existing Space
Is Again Divided

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—More than 4000 members of the radio trade will be present at the opening session of the third annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association on Tuesday, June 14, at the Stevens Hotel, according to advance estimates by the travel bureau of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

Special trains from the west coast, picking up delegates at Ogden, Utah and Denver, will arrive on Monday morning as will the special trains from the East. More than 200 radio men will arrive on a special section of the Twentieth Century Limited on Monday morning, the train being organized and promoted by Leonard Wellington and Dudley Cohen of New York. The Boston delegation, occupying a larger portion of a section of the famous Century, will also arrive on Monday morning.

Special arrangements for handling the guests on arrival have been made, the entire facilities of the new Stevens having been keyed up to the point where this large convention movement can be handled with ease and speed.

Reduced fare rates have been arranged whereby delegates securing a certificate indicating their travel to the Radio Manufacturers' Association are able to secure half-fare prices for the return journey. With this reduction the attendance was further increased, but a significant fact about the prosperity of the radio industry is that a larger majority of the delegates will arrive on extra fare trains.

A special car started from Fort Worth, Tex., and a special car from New Orleans, La., and gradually will pick up delegates until its arrival at Chicago. It will unload delegates from all along the line of route with only a few non-radio passengers on the train. Special cars from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and other points on the New York Central will be spliced into the main line of crack trains on that line. Special trains from St. Louis and Detroit will arrive on Tuesday morning.

Radio Manufacturers from every section of the country, members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, will display their merchandise, every foot of exhibit space in the vast Stevens auditorium having been taken on the first offering of space. Exhibitors have had their space requests cut in half, and still the exhibits run well over three other floors of the big new hotel. In another year, according to those prominent in the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the exhibition will be held in some large public building, the Coliseum for example, if Chicago is again picked for the convention and trade show.

In view of the fact that the exhibition of merchandise is for the trade only, with admission only by invitation or upon due proof of trade affiliation, the great crowds that have thronged the radio shows of the exhibit hall, but even these will be crowded with the trade, with the largest attendance in the history of radio conventions forecast.

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Reduced fare rates have been arranged whereby delegates securing a certificate indicating their travel to the Radio Manufacturers' Association are able to secure half-fare prices for the return journey. With this reduction the attendance was further increased, but a significant fact about the prosperity of the radio industry is that a larger majority of the delegates will arrive on extra fare trains.

A special car started from Fort Worth, Tex., and a special car from New Orleans, La., and gradually will pick up delegates until its arrival at Chicago. It will unload delegates from all along the line of route with only a few non-radio passengers on the train. Special cars from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and other points on the New York Central will be spliced into the main line of crack trains on that line. Special trains from St. Louis and Detroit will arrive on Tuesday morning.

Radio Manufacturers from every section of the country, members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, will display their merchandise, every foot of exhibit space in the vast Stevens auditorium having been taken on the first offering of space. Exhibitors have had their space requests cut in half, and still the exhibits run well over three other floors of the big new hotel. In another year, according to those prominent in the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the exhibition will be held in some large public building, the Coliseum for example, if Chicago is again picked for the convention and trade show.

In view of the fact that the exhibition of merchandise is for the trade only, with admission only by invitation or upon due proof of trade affiliation, the great crowds that have thronged the radio shows of the exhibit hall, but even these will be crowded with the trade, with the largest attendance in the history of radio conventions forecast.

Special trains from the west coast, picking up delegates at Ogden, Utah and Denver, will arrive on Monday morning as will the special trains from the East. More than 200 radio men will arrive on a special section of the Twentieth Century Limited on Monday morning, the train being organized and promoted by Leonard Wellington and Dudley Cohen of New York. The Boston delegation, occupying a larger portion of a section of the famous Century, will also arrive on Monday morning.

Radio Program Notes

ROSARIO BOURDON, the distinguished cellist, will direct the Cities Service Orchestra in its first presentation together with the Cities Service Male Quartet through the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network on Friday evening, June 10, direct from Chamber Music Hall of Carnegie Hall, New York City, beginning at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight time (7 o'clock, central daylight saving time). The Cities Service Orchestra of more than 30 pieces begins at this time a series of concerts to be broadcast each Friday evening throughout the summer months.

An inspired theme will serve as the vehicle for the introduction of the Cities Service Orchestra to the radio audience, for it will open its program with "Devotion" of Victor Herbert. "Devotion" is a separate orchestral selection not taken from any of Victor Herbert's operatic works, wherein the skilled composer shows some of his accustomed use of giving instrumentation with an inspired theme.

The popular A. and P. Gypsies who had announced that their instruments would be carefully surrounded by moth balls and laid away for their summer vacation on Monday evening, June 6, have decided to postpone their contemplated temporary absence from the listeners of the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network for one week and will,

therefore, be heard in a gala closing program on Monday evening, June 13. Their concert will be one hour in duration, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (8 o'clock, central daylight saving time).

Because of this change in plans on the part of the popular Gypsies, the concert of the Goldman Band announced to be broadcast through some of the associated stations of the National Broadcasting Company will not go on the air on this evening. The first Goldman program will be heard on Saturday, June 11.

In bringing their current radio season to a close the A. and P. Gypsies will open their program with the tuneless "Hungarian Dance No. 2" by Brahms. Brahms, the pianist-composer, was in his youth a brilliant and versatile musician and "the fire and flame" which most of his biographers note, find expression in his many Hungarian dances. Another selection of more than ordinary interest is the "Ballet Suite" from "Le Lac des Cygnes" by Tchaikovsky. This selection, the English translation of

which is "The Lake of the Swans," contains beautiful characteristic music of light mood. The program will close with the popular "Chardash" by Grossman, a Hungarian dance but of obvious Oriental origin.

Gems from "Floradora," the great musical comedy hit of the "Nineties," will be rendered in the hour of dinner music to be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, through WJZ, at 7:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Friday night, June 10, and played by the Hotel Commodore concert ensemble under the direction of Bernhard Levittov. The other selection to be heard will be "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" of Liszt. The parts from the musical comedy "Floradora" will be the title song, "Floradora," "In the Shade of the Palm," the sextette, "Tell Me Pretty Maiden," "I Want to be a Military Man" and the finale, "The Island of Love."

"Norwegian Bridal Procession" by Edvard Grieg will be the theme song of the next Royal Hour, to be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company through WJZ and the Blue Network at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Friday night, June 10. This hour will feature Charles Harrison, tenor, as hero and Helen Clark, contralto, as heroine, supported by the Royal Musicians under the direction of Joe Green. All of the compositions to be played during this feature will be of a Scandinavian flavor. Grieg, great Norwegian composer, will contribute most of the compositions.

Erva Giles, soprano, Frank Munn, tenor, and Sam Herman, xylophonist, will be the stellar attractions to be heard in the next Philco Hour, to be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company through WJZ and the stations of the Blue Network at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time Friday night, June 10. The soloists will be supported by the Philco Orchestra under the direction of Walter G. Haenschel.

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WBZ HAS NEW
TRANSMITTER
INSTALLATIONGovernor Alvan T. Fuller
Will Throw Switch Opening
Ceremonies

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller will launch Radio Station WBZ on the air tonight from its new quarters on the roof of the Hotel Statler. As he turns a switch in the executive mansion, the power energizing the new transmitter will flow for the first time.

The transmitter will be christened by Mrs. E. M. Statler, who will be presented to the radio audience by George H. Jaspert, director of Westinghouse stations WBZ-WBZA. Mr. Jaspert will also make introductory remarks on the significance of the occasion.

Other notables to share the spotlight before the WBZA microphone include Maj.-Gen. Clarence Edwards, former commander of the Yankee Division; Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, E. M. Statler, W. S. Quincy, and several other Westinghouse officials.

Of particular interest among the musical offerings will be a new march, "The Salute to Lindbergh," which is to be played under the direction of its composer, Jean Misaud, leader of the Salem Cadet Band. The Aleppo Drum Corps, one of the best WBZA features, will play in the open air on the Hotel roof.

Condenser microphones constitute one of the most important features in the new equipment of WBZ. Viewed as one of the recent triumphs in radio engineering, the new "mikes" are of inestimable importance in the radiocasting of large programs.

The condenser type of speech unit permits the mixing of as many as four microphones, distributed at various places in a studio or concert hall, to carry one program. For example, the concert of a 100-piece band, sections of which would be practically lost in a single microphone output, obtains better transmission through the multiple arrangement.

With such a scattered microphone output, the blending is made harmonious and of the desired balance by the control-room operator. It is left to the judgment of the announcer to determine how many microphones are required to obtain perfect transmission of a program.

The advantage which the condenser microphone has over its rival instrument, the carbon microphone, is largely a matter of tone quality. The condenser "mike" brings out a more rounded, full-depth tone. The annoying hiss and ground noise often attending the use of carbon units is also overcome. The level or relative loudness of speech output from the condenser microphone combination is approximately the same as with the old style.

An interesting sidelight on the new multiple output system is the fact that the control-room operator may cut out any microphone which

is causing trouble and mix in a new one without the change being detected by the radio audience.

In appearance, the condenser microphone resembles a somewhat elongated box camera. Finished in black crystallized lacquer, the microphone box is mounted on a gun-metal pedestal, which may be adjusted to any desired height. A 1½-inch aperture in the face of the box admits sound to the diaphragm.

The condenser microphone is equipped with the necessary circuit to carry the voltage applied to it. One stage of amplification is used with a specially developed vacuum tube and output transformer. The battery voltage for the "mike" unit and the amplifier tube is fed to the instrument by a thin, flexible cable. This may be of any length, satisfactory tests having been made with a 900-foot run.

ZETKA TUBES MADE WITH CLEAR GLASS

A number of Zetka radio tubes have been recently tested by this office and found to give an excellent performance over a good period of time. These tubes differ from the ordinary vacuum tube in that a special filament is used.

Using this filament the process of making ordinary tubes which causes the inside of the glass to become coated with a silver appearing substance need not be used so that the resulting tube has a clear glass exterior. They are recommended for use in accordance with the specifications given in the box with each tube.

NEW JAPANESE STATION TOKYO (Special Correspondence)

The Fukushima wireless station in Irumagun, Saitama Prefecture, said to be the largest receiving station in the Far East, has been opened and now is handling all incoming messages from Europe and America. The Haranomachi station in Fukushima Prefecture is functioning for transmission only. The new station also will replace the Tomioka station in Chiba Prefecture. The plant was started last August and cost \$300,000 to build. It is equipped with apparatus made in Japan. It also has a transmitting plant, but this will not be used except in emergencies.

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Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME (Kc-Kilocycles)

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (980 kc)

6 p. m.—Inaugural program of new studios, Hotel Statler, Boston.

6:01 Organ recital by Louis Weir.

6:03 Talk by Thornton W. Burgess.

6:30 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.

6:40 "Pi and Sal."

6:55 Baseball scores.

7 Talk by G. H. Jaspert.

7:02 Turning on of control by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller from his home.

7:05 Playing of "Star Spangled Banner" by Bert Lowe's orchestra.

7:08 Dedictory address.

7:15 Hotel Statler ensemble.

7:30 Vincent Spoliano, tenor.

7:35 Continuation of Hotel Statler ensemble.

7:45 Radio Four.

7:55 Salem Cadet Band.

8:25 Talk by Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols.

8:30 Russian balalaika orchestra.

8:35 Talk by W. S. Quincy.

9 Aleppo Drum Corps.

9:30 WJZ, Hires Harvesters.

10 Talk by Mr. E. M. Statler.

10:05 Hotel Statler ensemble, with Aidan Redmond, assisting soloist.

10:30 The Jesters.

10:35 Country Club Caddies.

11:20 Kerstone Four.

11:40 Minot Beale's orchestra.

12:10 Hotel Statler ensemble.

12:30 Bert Lowe.

12:45 Don Ramsey.

1:10 a. m.—K. of P. Quartet.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.

10:45 Radio Chief and Householder.

11 Continuation of organ recital.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (980 kc)

4 p. m.—News.

4:10 Marie Bergeron, soprano; Julia Russell, contralto; Irene De Sey, accompanist.

4:45 Madame Berthe T. Dupes, French.

5:35 Positions wanted report.

5:45 Stock market and business news.

6 WJAZ, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.

6:35 News.

6:42 Highway bulletin.

6:45 Big Brother Club; Leona May Smith; Big Brother Club trumpet.

7:30 Masterpiece pianist.

7:35 Weather report.

8 Happy Homes Fovs.

8:30 Maude Erickson, soprano.

8:40 Concert B.

9 WJAZ, correct time; Clioquet Club Eskimos.

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THE HOME FORUM

Lilacs, and a Child

IT WAS a happy coincidence that I should be reading Emerson's delicate essay on Gifts just when my friend, the fortunate possessor of a small garden, appeared at my door an hour since with an armful of lilacs for me, the gardenless. Emerson was saying: "Flowers and fruits are always fit presents; flowers, because they are a proud assertion that a ray of beauty outvalues all the utilities of the world. These gay natures contrast with the somewhat stern countenance of ordinary nature; they are like music heard out of a workhouse." Just at that point it was that I heard my friend's knock on the panel, as perfectly timed as any stage entrance in a play.

If there is any gift more gracious than flowers, of love or of sympathy, for the moment that they are a difference—has yet imagined it. They seem to say that since, for purposes of use and need, all of mine is mine, as well as all of this is mine, may, rather than must, ignore utility altogether in our gifts of friendship. Yet a poem may be a fitting return for a gift of flowers, and even an essay, if it grope in the direction of poetry, need not be despised. For who has ever made any use of an essay, and who has ever so much as felt the need of one? Felt the need, of course I mean, before the essay to meet the need has been provided, for often enough we are made aware while reading an essay that it answers an unconscious want, just as I am now aware that I have long been wishing for lilacs. Let my friend, who has a garden, continue, then, to bring me lilacs year after year, and I, who have nothing but the top of my writing-desk to raise beauty upon, will send him essays in return.

This friend's generosity errs, if at all, only on the side of magnificence, for an armful of lilacs is perhaps "something too much." In our dealings with flowers at any rate, we may escape the quantitative standard. I have chosen four or five of the more nearly perfect panicles, together with a few of the lustrous heart-shaped leaves, and placed them in a copper basin of water upon my desk. There they will remain for a

week, tingling my thoughts and sweetening memory. And what will it turn out to be, then, that he has given me? An armful of reminiscence and recollection. Of course, it is most unlikely that he understands this to the full, for how can he know that the blossoming lilac bush always takes me back to boyhood and beyond, that it is rooted deep in my earliest memories? Just so it may be rooted in his, but of this I cannot be sure because we have never spoken of such matters. How little we know of the things that lie closest to the hearts of our most intimate friends! Perhaps he brings these flowers to me hoping uncertainly, and without a word to express his hope, that they will mean somewhat the same things to me that they have always meant to him—that for me also they will reach back into those magical earliest Maytimes when the world was all one wide wonder in a child's just awakening eyes, and that they will bind the years together, like Wordsworth's rainbow, "in natural pieties."

Well, they do. The shape, the color, and most of all the pervading scent of them, links the present moment with a past so remote in my recollection that I can assign to it no date, no special place, no particular happening or circumstance. All I can say is that they are surrounded and transfused by a glamour of which no words that I can find will convey the slightest suggestion, perhaps because that glamour grew about them before I knew the use of words. Do I seem to make too much of a bowl of lilacs? My answer is, simply, that I cannot possibly make enough.

"I suspect," says Thoreau, "that the child plucks its first flower with an insight into its beauty and significance which the subsequent botanist never retains."

Sitting here at my work during this hour and thinking of quite other things, I have been racing backward in fancy through the years. Long-forgotten faces have looked suddenly out at me from behind that mysterious veil that we call Time; children's voices have sounded in my ears, calling from farther off than the farthest star; moods and fancies and wanderings hidden under the dust of three decades have risen again to touch the edges of my thought with a serene glory.

Ah, how we strive, but strive in vain, to seize firmly for ourselves and to convey in words to others the quality, the ineffable charm of these visitations from the past! But words, however subtly and even masterfully handled, are not fit for such fairy work. We cannot shape the blinding fabrics of fancy with the tools that were made for thought. And we often feel that if words cannot be made to do this they are worth little except for utilitarian purposes. Often seems that the whole work of the poet is no more than a failing effort to recall and to express the intuitions of his childhood.

During this hour a child has been hovering here at my desk about and among the thoughts of an over-labored man. Those thoughts are nothing to him—or rather they are worse than nothing, an impediment. He has no thoughts whatever, no learning, no tasks to do, and if he has a sense of wisdom, it is merely instinctive and unsupported by reason; yet he persists, gently, never forcing himself upon my attention, but still striving to break through, hoping still to make himself heard.

And at last I do hear him. He has no words to say, for this child of whom I speak scarcely knew any words whatever and had certainly made no progress in the intricate art of shaping words to the expression of his thoughts and feelings. (How strange that he should be ignorant of words and that the man whom I call "I" should know little else; yet that he and I are somehow one!) Without speech of any audible kind he makes me understand, brings me memories, innumerable, overwhelmingly powerful and dear. And then I remember; the lilacs have brought him back. He always loved lilacs. He cannot tell me why.

Fumbling about in my own treasury of words I find something to say about this child's love of lilacs which will be clumsy and inadequate, no doubt, but better than nothing. They were to him, I take it, an earnest of the world's splendour, of the golden days that had long been climbing from splendor on to splendor—from bluebirds to violets, from apple-blossoms to orioles, from the first low whistle of the quail in the corn to the delicate dew steeples of lilacs-of-the-valley. And just when it seemed that the world was brimming full and could hold no more of beauty there came the perfect flowers to crown the triumph. They filled him with a wordless gratitude for the beneficence of beauty, for the gifts for which we should not have known how to ask. Oh, it was not that he ever thought of these things, for he never thought at all. I do not even assert that he ever consciously looked at the lilac bush in blossom. Yet somehow the happiness and the wonder of those days passed into his was focused by the lilac bloom, for now all the magic of the spring is centered in these flowers. They bring back the odor of morning rain, of damp earth under the apple trees, and the song of the wood thrush.

◆ ◆ ◆

If my friend remembers such things as I do, there is no wonder that he brings me lilacs every May-time—and brings them even how much else, by the armful. O. B.

Unframed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
This morning, just before daybreak, I surprised a Japanese print hanging in my west window.
Pale blue-grey hills—
A round orange moon, ready to set,
And a long bar of white mist
Trailing the river!

BARBARA CUSHMAN.

Somehow This World Is Wonderful

Somehow this world is wonderful at times,
As it has been from early morn in May;
Since first I heard the cock-a-doodle-doo—
Timekeeper on green farms—at break of day.

Soon after that I heard ten thousand birds,
Which made me think an angel brought a tin
Of golden grain, and none was scattered yet—
To rouse those birds to make that merry din.

I could not sleep again for such wild cries,
And went out early into their green world;
And then I saw what set their little tongues
To scream for joy—they saw the East in gold.

—W. H. DAVIES, in "Songs of Joy."



Shepherd With His Sheep. From a Drawing by Barry Pittar.

Chaucer's Public

For more than five hundred years men have read with delight of that group of twenty-nine pilgrims whom Geoffrey Chaucer represents as coming together at the Tabard Inn in Southwark one mid-April evening near the close of the fourteenth century. The manner of their assembling, their looks and characters, their actions and words on the journey to Canterbury have been set down for us with a vivid naturalism which has made many readers feel that Chaucer merely described an actual group of pilgrims of which he himself was a member and merely reported the incidents and tales of an actual pilgrimage. On the other hand, scholars, reasoning soberly—perhaps too soberly—about the matter, have rejected this view as altogether without justification and have taught us that the pilgrims were purely imaginary and that the group of pilgrims was artificially constructed by Chaucer to include and exhibit representatives of all the principal classes of society and occupational types of his day.

That the Canterbury pilgrims richly illustrate English life and manners admits of no doubt. There are, however, several considerations which cause one to question the schematic organization of the group and to doubt whether Chaucer really intended to present an exhaustive survey of fourteenth century society. Chaucer's poetry was not written for the world in general nor was it "published," in the modern sense of that term. It was written for a comparatively small social group, to the members of which Chaucer himself belonged. The most populous city, places, and experiences hinted at were thoroughly familiar. Allusions which to us mean little or nothing were instantly intelligible to the hearers and readers for whom he wrote. The most populous city, London, was not the great sprawling city of today, overhung with fog and smoke, but one fairly justifying the epithets of "small and white and clean" applied to it by William Morris. The most populous city, London, was not the great sprawling city of today, overhung with fog and smoke, but one fairly justifying the epithets of "small and white and clean" applied to it by William Morris.

Of a famous pianist it has been said that he could play the scale with such a marvelous gradation of tone quality that it was a thing of beauty just from a mechanical standpoint. The canyon wren, for he succeeds in infusing into his simple song so much spontaneity, and so much good cheer, that it is emotionally a work of art. The same bird rarely repeats it exactly. Sometimes he slides down the scale, as a violinist does when he but grazes each delicate note, or as a gentle breeze but wafts a kiss as it passes to each little blade of grass. Again he carries on every note, carrying it tenderly, seeming himself to admire each pearly tone. Occasionally he varies it by giving an upward tilt to every note as if to give it a merrier lift. But always he makes the listener understand what a happy thing it is to hunt about cool, mossy stones, and to peer under every shady ledge in an unending search for a liveliest bird. Why, even the rock foundation for some mountain cabin holds exciting possibilities in the way of meals, and also of a summer home.

Inured to cold from the habit he has of frequenting narrow canyons, where the sun has but a few hours' sojourn during the day, and of often

Shepherd With His Sheep

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is power in morning light
Flashed from the sky upon the mountains,
A peculiar solemnity, a steadfast shining.
The sun has the world to himself up there—
Close to him—
And piles the shadows one upon another
To intensify their blueness.
The grass is too short to sing,
And there are no trees.
It is a solemn time in the early morning
On the sides of the mountains.
The sheep move slowly, contentedly,
Tracing the upward track,
Their woolen backs a soft gold
In the light.
Their little black feet picking a way daintily
Between the loose stones and over the harder surface.
They follow the man, and the man
Follows his thinking.
How strange that all the world has not chosen
To be a shepherd, high up on the hills
In the midst of the morning!

D. A. LOVELL.

The Canyon Wren's Cheerful Note

In appearance there is nothing to attract one's attention particularly to this little wren, unless it be the cream-colored cravat that he and all his family wear. He hasn't at all the fussy ways of other members of his tribe, though he has the curious mannerism of bobbing up and down. It is a droll sight to see father and mother and three or four offspring sitting in a row on some ledge, and all bobbing more or less in unison. But the canyon wren is—every inch of him—a musician, and he measures five and a half inches, a full half inch more than his very tenuous cousin, the house wren. He specializes in the descending scale, to such an extent that he has earned the sobriquet of the "scale bird." It is the good old tonic scale, at that, neither jazzed up nor overly furbled.

Of a famous pianist it has been said that he could play the scale with such a marvelous gradation of tone quality that it was a thing of beauty just from a mechanical standpoint. The canyon wren, for he succeeds in infusing into his simple song so much spontaneity, and so much good cheer, that it is emotionally a work of art. The same bird rarely repeats it exactly. Sometimes he slides down the scale, as a violinist does when he but grazes each delicate note, or as a gentle breeze but wafts a kiss as it passes to each little blade of grass. Again he carries on every note, carrying it tenderly, seeming himself to admire each pearly tone. Occasionally he varies it by giving an upward tilt to every note as if to give it a merrier lift. But always he makes the listener understand what a happy thing it is to hunt about cool, mossy stones, and to peer under every shady ledge in an unending search for a liveliest bird. Why, even the rock foundation for some mountain cabin holds exciting possibilities in the way of meals, and also of a summer home.

Inured to cold from the habit he has of frequenting narrow canyons, where the sun has but a few hours' sojourn during the day, and of often

building his nest where a mountain stream flows coolly near, the canyon wren is not discouraged by any chilliness in the air. The writer well remembers one morning in early May, in the high Sierras. Snow had fallen for two days. Many birds, grosbeaks, towhees, and juncos had flocked about the back door for crumbs and suet, but the canyon wren, evidently preferring his own peculiar diet, had not come near the cabin. That morning, however, at five o'clock, when the wintry air imparted a frosty clarity to his notes, he sat on an icy veranda, with icicles hanging from the roof above him, and pealed forth his merry song, not once but many times. Perhaps he was showing his appreciation for the invitation to lunch that had been extended to him; perhaps he was but exulting in the white world about him. At any rate it was a triumphant pean that left an unforgettable song of gladness in the hearts of the occupants of the cabin.

Hyla Brook

By June our brook's run out of song
And speed.
Sought for much after that, it will
Be found
Either to have gone groping underground
(And taken with it all the Hyla
That shouted in the mist a month
ago . . .)
Or flourished and come up in jewel-
weed,
Weak foliage that is blown upon and
beaten
Even against the way its waters
went.
Its bed is left a faded paper sheet
Of dead leaves stuck together by the
heat—
A brook to none but who remember
brood.
This as it will be seen is other far
Than with brooks taken elsewhere
in song.
We love the things we love for what
they are.
—HARRY FROST, in "Mountain In-
tervals."

Woman and Queen

This afternoon I have had my farewell audience from the Queen at Buckingham Palace at four o'clock. I wore as usual the blue velvet, which will walk about alone soon, as it has done all the ceremonies lately; my pearls, and a crème velvet bonnet with light blue feathers. I went in the ordinary open carriage (not gala). The gala carriage with the powdered wigs, big footmen, canes, etc., went out yesterday for the last time in the drawing-room. I had some difficulty in getting into the court-yard, which was filled with carriages, luggage-vans, soldiers, etc., as the Queen was leaving this afternoon for Windsor. I was sent from one entrance to another, in spite of the tricolor cockade, and finally drew up at a side-door (where a shabby little victoria was standing). A man in ordinary black livery appeared, and after a short parley (in which I intervened myself, saying that I was the French Ambassador) and had an audience with the Queen. He showed me into a room on the ground floor. I waited about fifteen minutes (it was five minutes to four when I arrived), and then Lady Southampton, Lady Walsingham, appeared, with many apologies for being late—she didn't think I would come so soon (and I was a little afraid of being late, they kept me so long in the court-yard). We went upstairs to a small drawing-room looking out on the court-yard, and in about ten minutes the same servant in black appeared saying, "The Queen is ready to receive the French Ambassador." Lady Southampton said she couldn't come, as the Queen wished to see me alone, so I followed the servant down a long corridor—he stopped at a door, knocked, a voice said "Come in," and I found myself in the Royal presence. It was a small, ordinary room, rather like a sort of waiting-room, no traces of habitation, nothing pretty or interesting. The Queen was standing, very simply dressed in black (her travelling dress, she said), she was staring at me once for Windsor) before a writing-table which was in the middle of the room, covered with books and papers. She was most kind, made me sit down on the sofa next to her, and said she was afraid she had kept me waiting, but that she had been kept by a visit from Mr. Gladstone. . . .

She expressed great regret at our departure, and hoped we were sorry to leave England and all our friends, but after all Paris was not very far off, and she hoped she should see me again. She was sure Mr. Waddington would find plenty to do when he got back—would he continue his literary work? She repeated that she hoped to see me again, so I asked if ever I came back to England might I write to one of her ladies, and ask if I could be received. "Pray do, and I shall not say good-bye, but au revoir." We talked about fifteen minutes about all sorts of things—some of our colleagues—our successor, etc. . . . She kissed me at parting and gave me her photograph, signed, in a handsome frame—then she turned her back, moving to a door on the other side of the room, so that I could get out easily and not altogether a recollections which would have been awkward. To open the door I tucked my parcel under my arm, opened the door myself (a thing I don't often do in these days except my bedroom door) and found myself again in the long corridor. My audience was over, and I dare say I shall never see the Queen again. She was unfailing to us both from the first moment, always welcomed us with the same smile, was always inclined to talk about anything and to understand and smooth over any little difficulty or misunderstanding. I think she is a wonderful woman and a wonderful Queen. In her long life she must have had many difficulties, questions and responsibilities, and certainly England has not suffered under her rule. I met Lady S. in the corridor, who came downstairs with me, and said she was quite sure the Queen meant it when she said she would like to see me again, that she never said anything she didn't mean. From "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife, 1883-1900," by MARY KING WADDINGTON.

Lanterns in the Dusk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

See fireflies go flitting off to light
Dewy crystal lanterns hung
On wheat-heads nodding in the night
Quite heedless how dew-lights are
strung.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRELL.

The Choppers

Healthy as bears, these choppers ate everything that was set before them. What skill, what endurance, what courage the smallest of these displayed! Up at break of day, casting their buckwheat cakes by candle-light, they were at work at dawn. Wallowing mid-legend in snow, they attacked towering trees with confident air, whistling, singing and shouting. Their action was titanic, their cheer superb. A day's labour reached from dawn to dusk, and no man thought of shirking his duty, or if he did he was shamed into action by his fellows who took savage pride in long hours and fatigue. Sheltered from the savage winds by the high pines, they toiled even while the storm clouds whirled in furious roar above the trees, and snow fell thickly, softly through the tossing branches above their heads. There was charm in the sense of safety which the forest gave. The calm at the roots of the trees was like the quiet of deep seas. Sunday, the day of rest, was given over to shaving, washing, mending clothes, and other bare attempts at restoring the decencies of civilized life, while the cook, in the effort to make the mid-day meal a Sabbath feast, baked a "plum-duff" or a huge dried-apple pie. From "The Trail-makers of the Middle Border," by HAMLEN GAMBELL.

Patience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS safe to say that there are many people who do not understand the meaning of the word "patience." Patience to them means little more than mere endurance, the toleration of unideal conditions and making the best of untoward circumstances. Thus one sometimes hears a person who is apparently the victim of a so-called chronic disease spoken of as "very patient," whereas, as a matter of fact, if such a one is accepting the unideal condition as real, and mentally submitting to it, there is little or no real patience in his attitude of thought, for the very kernel of patience is the expectation of good.

When the Apostle James wrote, "Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing," he did not counsel a passive assent to inharmonious conditions; neither did he urge a stoical endurance of them. Rather did he present the thought so picturesquely portrayed in another part of the same epistle, when he said, "Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain." True patience, therefore, must be based upon a recognition of the reality of good and its laws. It must have its basis in the apprehension of spiritual facts; for only thus can it confidently await "the early and latter rain," the showers of blessing which fruitfully the seed of faith and bring forth the desired harvest.

The individual who knows that God, whose essence and nature is Love, made all that was made and pronounced it "very good," has a true and substantial foundation for patience. He realizes that spiritual facts, apprehended and retained in consciousness, operate as spiritual law; and so, however inharmonious outward conditions may seem to be, he holds with steadfast faith and patience to his vision of Truth, and confidently awaits the manifestation of good in his human experience.

Madame Clara Schumann

Her greatness consisted in this perfect self-control, and I would go so far as to say that it made a Christian of my mother in the truest sense, though she did not realize it herself. Infinite benevolence was the keynote of her relations to all human beings; I have often marvelled at her bringing it into harmony with strong sympathies and antipathies, keen observation and unerring judgment. Her kindness embraced all with whom she came in contact, without regard to station.

We did not by any means like all the people whom she admitted into the circle of her acquaintances. We said on one occasion, "Mama, how can you be friends with these people and be so nice to them? They are not really loyal to you, and only want to boast of knowing a celebrity." And she said, "You may be right, but they have good qualities for which I respect them. The husband is clever and a good worker in his profession, and she is a very good wife and mother."

When we begged her to get rid of an unsympathetic pupil, who was moreover without musical gifts, she said, "It is not her fault that she has no talent or personal charm, but she is industrious and full of zeal, has no one belonging to her, and will have to earn her living." She never said things like these in a superior tone, as one who was teaching us a lesson. They came quite spontaneously, as though it were the most natural thing to say. She gave her sympathy generously, advised and helped where she could—and she was lenient towards faults, and forgave easily. Only where she found meanness of character she turned away once and forever.

She was above all littleness herself, incapable of jealousy. . . . She would have every one enjoy what was his, and judged every merit, every person without prejudice, even when love or admiration might have been expected to bias her. Indeed, she exacted most where she loved most. Her friend, Professor Engelmann, once said to me: "Do you know what I take to be the reason for your mother's calmness and self-control?" "The world?" It is the absolute integrity of her judgment. When we want an opinion on the merits of an artist or new music, we ask your mother. She is always absolutely impartial; others are influenced by circumstances or personal relations." And truly, when I try to think of a single prejudice of hers against persons, things, or ideas, I can find none. . . . Being ever industrious herself, she expected the same of us; she could not bear to see us idle during that part of the day which was set apart for work. "Make use of minutes," she said; "they are irrevocable." When she found me in the dining-room waiting for dinner, she said that I ought to make use of the time by memorizing some piece of music. She was an early riser, . . . and worked almost unintermittently between breakfast and mid-day. Her large correspondence took up several hours daily, and she spent about two hours at the piano. When she went into her room after breakfast, the first thing she did was to open the piano, one of us dusted it, and it remained open all day. She usually played for an hour after breakfast, and again in the late afternoon towards twilight. This was the hour when her glorious improvisations revealed to us feelings which she did not put into words. From "Memoirs of Eugénie Schumann," translated by MARY BUCK.

Such patience is very far from being mere passive submission to the unideal. Indeed, it is a very alert and active denial of it, because it is a joyful anticipation of the triumph of right.

Humanly speaking, perhaps no one has to exercise more patience than the husbandman or farmer. Day after day, and week after week, when there is no sign that his efforts will meet with the desired reward, he labors and waits. But this waiting is full of hope and expectation of fruition. He is not in the least surprised when the tender green seedlings appear above the ground; indeed, he would be much surprised, if they did not appear. All through the arduous months of tending, weeding, and pruning, he still has "long patience," as he looks forward confidently to the time when "the precious fruit of the earth" shall be his.

It is just this patience, this joyful expectation of good, that an understanding of Christian Science makes possible. In his wonderful little book, "The Greatest Thing in the World," Professor Drummond defines patience, in part, as "love waiting to begin." Christian Science goes a step farther, and says that Love does not have to wait to begin, for the law of Love is ever operative; and the realization of this fact enables one to wait patiently in his present human experience. The little green shoots may not as yet have thrust their heads above ground, as it were, but he knows that, watered by the former and the latter rain of increasing spiritual perception, and warmed by the sunshine of unselfed love, they will duly appear and mature, until the desired harvest is garnered.

On page 340 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "The lives of great men and women are miracles of patience and perseverance." Surely this is because every truly great character in the world has ever known has caught some glimpse of the Christ, Truth, and therefore, with that faith which is an understanding of the reality and ever-presence of God, good, and the unreality of all that is unlike God's nature, can await hopefully and joyfully the unerring operation of divine law. Thus, every great achievement has been made possible because of the individual's perception of spiritual fact, and the consequent unfoldment of spiritual discernment, which enables him to allow patience to "have her perfect work." Mrs. Eddy declares (*ibid.*, p. 268), "Through patience we must possess the sense of Truth; and Truth is used to waiting."

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NEW YORK WINS IN FIRST ROUND

**Defeats Philadelphia in
Griscom Cup Competition
and Meets Boston Next**

Waverly, Mass., June 9 (Special).—New York defeated Philadelphia in the annual Gracium Cup team golf competition on the links of the Belmont Springs Country Club, Philmont, N. Y., in the second round tomorrow. Boston holds the cup, having won it last year. The Gracium Cup is owned by the Club, Philmont, Pa. New York won 8 to 2.

Miss Maureen Orcutt of the White Earths Country Club, started New York off with a victory when she defeated Mrs. G. H. Stetson of the Hunt-Rosemont Country Club, a member of the States champion, by 4 and 2. The Metropolitan District champion was leader of the team. Her partner by up at the turn and won easily.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd of the Merlon Country Club, United States and British and Canadian champion, returned in the first victory for Philadelphia when she defeated Mrs. J. L. Anderson of the Hunt-Rosemont by 4 and 3, evening the team standing.

Mrs. Courtland Smith of the Glen Head Country Club, New York, was

back into the lead when she defeated Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia in 1915, 3 to 2. In 1916, she defeated Mrs. E. C. Feltz, New York in 1915, 3 to 2. Miss M. R. Jenny, Hudson River Golf Club, made New York 2 up by defeating Miss R. E. Feltz, New York, in 1916, 2 to 1, and 1, in a close game. New York made it 2 up when Mrs. Norman K. K. Feltz, New York, defeated Mrs. Jenny in 1917, 2 to 1, in a contest with Mrs. Raymond Slotter of Philadelphia, winning by 9 and 8.

Mrs. F. E. DeBoise, New York, and Miss Quier, Philadelphia, fought a great battle which required two extra holes before the New York player won. The Philadelphia player was in the lead was increased to 5 up for New York, when Mrs. W. M. MacGowan, New York, defeated Mrs. F. C. Feltz, New York, in 1918, 2 to 1.

Mrs. E. H. Fittler and Mrs. Roland H. Barlow kept Philadelphia in the lead when they defeated Mrs. W. M. Fittler and Mrs. Florence Burrows, New York, 1 up in 20 holes, and Mrs. Barlow over Miss Rosaline

Miss Lashop put New York within one point of the victory when she defeated Mrs. F. W. Turnbull, Philadelphia, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Philip Stephenson clinched the match for New York when she defeated Mrs. R. E. Norton, 2 and 1.

Miss Maureen Orcutt, New York, defeated Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Philadelphia, 4 and 2.

Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. L. Anderson, New York, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Courtland Smith, New York, defeated Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

Mrs. K. Toomey, New York, defeated Mrs. J. L. Anderson, New York, 3 and 2.

defeated Mrs. Raymond Slotter, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.
 Miss R. B. Jenny, New York, defeated Miss R. A. Perry, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.
 Mrs. F. E. Imholse, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. F. W. Miller, Philadelphia, 1 up (20 holes).
 Mrs. M. McGowan, New York, defeated Mrs. E. C. Felton Jr., Philadelphia, 2 and 1.
 Mrs. J. L. Titter, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Florence Burrows, New York, 1 up (20 holes).
 Mrs. J. M. Knapp, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Rosaline Knapp, New York, 1 up.
 Mrs. Georgianna Bishop, New York, defeated Mrs. J. W. Turnbull, Philadelphia, 1 up.
 Mrs. Philip Stephenson, New York, defeated Mrs. R. E. Norton, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

BUYING POWER STUDY

URGED IN SALES TALK

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 9 (Special)—Franklin Hobbs, director of research for the Central Trust Corporation of Chicago, addressing the International Association of Purchasing Agents here, complimented them on their efficiency, adding: "Sales departments on the whole

are selling merchandise without any consideration of the public's demand for goods. The average sales manager doesn't know enough about the buying power of the public. The public's consumption power never varies 3 per cent from year to year. Consumption is a constant; it is production that rambles around."

BALDWIN TO LEAD COLBY NINE
WATERVILLE, Me., June 3 (AP)—Mead J. Baldwin '33 of Madison was elected captain of the Colby College baseball team by the varsity letter men yesterday. He played rightfield and was the most consistent Colby batter this spring.

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Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

Two London Architectural Exhibitions

By PAUL PHIPPS, F. R. I. B. A.

There are now open in London two exhibitions of architecture—one forming part of the usual Royal Academy Show at Burlington House, and the other the first of what is to be an annual event at the Royal Institute of British Architects, in Conduit Street. The purpose of exhibitions is to exhibit, and they always show a great deal more than merely the pictures hanging on the walls, and the models displayed on the tables. In the present case one may certainly learn much about architects, something about clients and a little about the general public.

It is clear, for instance, that the public does not yet care enough about architecture. At any rate it does not show its interest by visiting exhibitions in any great numbers. No doubt lack of publicity has something to do with this, and the sensation of mild disgust that assails many people at the sound of the words, "institute" and "architecture." Apparently they are somewhat associated with technical mysteries which the layman feels are beyond him. It is a pity, because there is a great deal in both subjects to interest and amuse anyone. He would find churches in all styles (there are four Christian Science churches illustrated in the two exhibitions), he would find banks, Masonic buildings, a throne for a king and a palace for another, schools for his boys and cinemas for himself.

And then the houses! Where would you like to live? In Oxford, Farnham, Piccadilly, or Coventry? In Ireland, Delhi, or Bagdad? There are houses in half the world to choose from, and of sizes and character to suit most tastes and tastes. Do you like models? Then the institute is the place for you; thatched cottages, country houses, a hunting box, an inn—you will find them all there, and even more amusing. Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis' "Holiday Village" at Portmead. Now that you know what an architectural exhibition really is, like surely you will never miss going to one.

Of the clients, whose wishes are the seed from which all this harvest is derived, the most interesting when one remembers its horrid past, is the Government. There is hardly a corner in the country which has not been disfigured at one time or other by some squalid structure set up by a government department for its own use. It is, therefore, a matter for real congratulation that the office of works are now erecting post offices and other buildings as seemly and as suitable as those illustrated on the walls of the institute. The greatest of these and the most interesting is the radio station at Rugby, a workmanlike building of originality and dignity. Other national

clowns may have shown the way, but it is good to think that England, too, is now doing it so well.

If "evil communications" corrupt good manners, good communications seem to improve them. At any rate they are responsible for good buildings. For while the institute exhibition shows that the post of the telephone and the wireless services are all beginning to be decently housed, the most interesting exhibit at the Royal Academy is the model for the new offices of the London Electric Railways. This building is to be erected over the St. James' Park Underground Station from the designs of Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson. It is the direct and logical outcome of the plan, which, being cruciform, makes the best possible use, from the lighting point of view, of a difficult site.

Not content with the distinction of their own design, the architects add further lustre to it by exhibiting a perspective drawing in black and white by Mr. Mulholland Bone. This drawing and Mr. Tat's drawing of Sir John Burnet, R.A., and Partners' design for the head office of Lloyd's Bank are a strong argument on the side of those who advocate the submission of perspective drawings to all architectural exhibitions, and were they all of this quality there would be no difference of opinion. There are, however, in both the present shows several others which tell equally strongly on the other side—pictures of buildings taken from strange points of view, showing streets of incredible width, and English skies of tropical blue. Undoubtedly when buildings actually exist, a photograph is the best form of illustration, in other cases, as a rule, the more architectural the

drawing (within reason) the more satisfactory the result. From the point of view of mass and numbers the banks are the outstanding features in this year's exhibitions. Lloyd's, the Midland and the Westminster all show designs for their head offices—each one quite different but all alike in size and magnificence. In addition to these there is a fine competition design for Martin's Bank, at Liverpool, and other small bank buildings in different parts of the country. From the point of view of quality the smaller domestic houses are perhaps the best. It is in a branch of the art in which English architects have always been successful, and the old traditional spirit is still very much alive.

Although it does not strictly come under the heading of architecture, it is interesting to note the marked architectural feeling in some of the sculpture exhibited at the academy. More than ready to co-operate, it only remains for the clients to give them the chance.

NEW OFFICES OF THE LONDON ELECTRIC RAILWAY



Designed by Messrs. Adams, Holden & Pearson.

The Players in "Julius Caesar"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 7

AT THE New Amsterdam Theater, week of June 6, 1927, The Players, in their sixth annual classic revival, Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." Prologue spoken by the Rev. Karl Heiland, D. D. The cast:

Julius Caesar.....William Coward
Octavius Caesar.....Frederic Worlock
Marcus Antonius.....James Rennie
Brutus.....Lawrence Cecil
Cassius.....Thyrene Power
Cicero.....Herbert Ranson
Calpurnia.....Edna Gifford
Portia.....Pedro DeCordoba
Metellus Cimber.....Edward Gifford
Popilius Lena.....Frazier Coulter
Titinius.....Kenneth Hunter
Flavius.....Ivan Simpson
A Soothsayer.....Edgar Kent
Cinna's Servant.....Harry Forman
First Citizen.....Edwin T. Emery
Second Citizen.....Thompson Sweeney
Fourth Citizen.....Mary Eaton
Lucius.....Mary Eaton
Calpurnia.....Mary Eaton
Portia.....Mary Eaton

The production of "Julius Caesar" that is being offered this week at the New Amsterdam Theater by The Players Club of New York, for all things considered, about as fine a rendition of this great play as this generation "is like to look upon."

Here is a performance that from start to finish responds to the word majestic. From the rise of the first curtain until the fall of the last, those who have collaborated in the offering of this production have taken this work seriously, and the result is a rounded-out presentation of distinction. John Craig as stage director, Norman-Bel Geddes, designer of the sets, and George Fope, in charge of the costume designing, have each done a noble piece of work, and combined with the very intelligent acting of the play, offer an evening of rare enjoyment in the theater.

The present reviewer has seen very important American production of this play since the ones given by Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, and although he does not remember much about the first performance that he saw, he is sure that the present production is one of the best ever given in the United States and that its only rival was the William Faversham production 28 years ago at the Lyric Theater, New York. In that performance Tyrone Power became the ideal Brutus and he remained so to the present writer through his entire performance last evening at the New Amsterdam Theater.

Shakespearean commentators usually consider Horatio in Hamlet the finest type of man written by Shakespeare. The present reviewer likes Brutus. Always wrong in his military strategy, Brutus was just as right in his human relationships. For one in the last few moments of his life to say:

Countrymen,
My heart doth joy that yet in all my life,
I found no man but he was true to me,
and to have his chief enemy in battle
say of him, a few moments after he
had finished his earthly career:
"This was the noblest Roman of them all;
poor Brutus in a character class by
himself. In comparison Cassius'

worldly cleverness leads us to contrast the two men, one as a child of earth and the other, the most interesting of men, as a child of heaven. We have seen for many years past. His reading of what is known as the "temptation scene" in the first act is electrical in its illumination of the scene that are to follow. Mr. Rathbone's training in English Shakespearean companies now holds him in good stead. James Rennie gives a much better account of himself as Mark Antony than his acting background would have promised, and the performance are given by William Courtleigh, Frederic Worlock, Harry Davenport, Pedro DeCordoba and James T. Powers.

Mary Young plays Portia's single scene with clear understanding, and Marion Coakley is human if a little modern as Calpurnia. Mary Eaton is quite charming and sings sweetly as the boy Lucius.

FRANK LEA REPORT.

"The Transit of Venus"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 20—At the Ambassador's Theater, "The Transit of Venus," by H. M. Harwood, The cast:

Sir Evelyn Marchmont.....Allan Aynesworth
Patricia Marchmont.....Barbara Dillon
Capt. Ronald Fairfax.....Archibald Batty
Sophie Telford.....Nigel Playfair
Agatha Khan.....Raymond Massey
Mr. Wessons.....Harvey
All.....H. Lester
Mark Dacre.....Nicholas Hansen

"One fool does more mischief than a dozen knaves," said Dr. Johnson, and "The Transit of Venus" is an object lesson of this truism. In this case the fool is a silly woman who is never contented unless she has some equally silly man dangling around her, longing to be rid of her without the courage to run away. However after many struggles, Ronnie, the hero of this play, does screw up his courage to the running point and gets a job as aide to the Governor of Kherivan, a mandated territory in Africa.

Sophie Telford succeeds in running him to earth, and arrives at Kherivan on a visit, accompanied by her tame cat of a husband, the no small annoyance of the Governor, who has to find some entertainment for her. He arranges a trip in the desert whither she and her silly husband are escorted by the A. D. C. But her husband backs out at the last moment and, much to his disgust, Ronnie has to go off alone with Sophie. Once in the desert she begins her wiles. Driven to desperation in his efforts to get rid of her, Ronnie bribes a neighboring sheik with brigandage tendencies to kidnap her. He does so, and the result nearly leads to international complications. But all is eventually smoothed over and Sophie learns the salutary but mortifying truth that Ronnie had bribed the sheik with her own money to take her away from him.

It is all most entertaining, witty and amusingly written, and cleverly constructed. The character of Sophie is admirably drawn and well played by one of the most accomplished of

English comedienne, Athene Seyler. Although the play is on the whole a trivial comedy it has its serious moments and solid background. There is a splendid scene where a European company promoter tries to persuade an Arab chief to allow his country to be developed according to western ideals. But the chief will have none of them, his reasons, from his point of view, being very convincing. Progress means machinery, of which he will have none in his country. Machinery among other things insures quicker transit, leading to better roads and good roads leads to progress, argues the company promoter. "Do they?" asks the chief in effect, who has been to Europe. "I saw some of your good roads, experienced your rapidity of transit and examined some of your machinery during the Great War." The part of the chief is played with admirable decision and dignity by Raymond Massey.

Another serious interest is the genuine love affair between the Governor's daughter and his chief secretary, a human if a little modern as Calpurnia. Mary Eaton is quite charming and sings sweetly as the boy Lucius.

While not such a good play as the same author's "Pelican," or "Grain of Mustard Seed," "The Transit of Venus" is yet a very capable piece of work.

George Middleton has left New York for Europe as a representative of the Dramatists' Guild to consult with British and French authors. He will return early in August for the opening of his new play at the Hudson Theater, New York.

Through late acquisitions in the Buckingham collection at the Chicago Art Institute the print department now possesses all the important items in Van Dyck's iconography.

Philadelphia's Music Festival

Philadelphia, June 6

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA'S sixth annual music festival, held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Music League, was given Saturday evening in the Arena. The building seats about 11,000 persons and it was nearly full.

The special feature of the festival was the work of the Festival Chorus of 1000 voices. This organization was maintained from the Sequenential Chorus of 5000 organized a year ago, and had been trained ever since the close of the exhibition last fall. It is hoped to keep the organization permanently together in the form of a municipal chorus. The chorus has been trained in four units, under the direction of Henry Gordon Thayer, conductor of the Philadelphia Choral Society; N. Lindsay Norden, leader of the Brahms Chorus; Henry Hotz, director of the Madrigal Singers, a professional organization; and Joseph Smith. Several mass rehearsals of the work sung Saturday evening were held.

The work of the chorus was amazingly good. The men's voices, as is always the case, were outnumbered by those of the women, but not sufficiently so to interfere seriously with the balance. The attack was remarkably accurate, the shading and the dynamics even more so. The total quality was unusually good for so large a mixed chorus and the rhythm, with the exception of a few places, was smooth and even.

About 60 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra played the accompaniments to the choral numbers and the ballets which formed the last group of the festival program. The festival began with a Sousa march and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" overture, conducted by Dr. Herbert T. Tilly, president of the Music League and conductor of the Strawberry & Clothier Chorus. The Festival Chorus sang under the direction of each of the four leaders. Mr. Hotz led Gilchrist's "Hunting Song" and Stephenson's "May Day." Mr. Thayer conducted "Hall, Bright

Abode" from the second act of "Tannhauser." Mr. Norden led Gertrude's "Chorus of Homeage," and Mr. Smith, Coleridge-Taylor's "Viking Song." All these were with orchestral accompaniment.

The second part of the program was given by 15 professional pianists of Philadelphia, who played on eight pianos, under the leadership of Leo Ornstein, George F. Boyle and D. Hendrik Ezerman. They performed the Hungarian Dance No. 5 of Brahms, a Bolero of Moszkowski and the Marche Militaire of Schubert.

The third portion of the program was the "St. Cecilia" Mass of Gounod, sung by the chorus, with Mae Hotz, soprano, Royal P. MacLellan, tenor, and Nelson Eddy, baritone, as soloists. In this work the chorus again showed its excellent training and its even greater possibilities, especially in the short a cappella portions of the mass. This was conducted by Mr. Norden, who led the Kyrie, the Gloria and the Agnus Dei, and Mr. Thayer, who conducted the Credo, the Benedictus and the Sanctus.

The last part of the program was devoted to the Ballet, about 50 dancers under the direction of Caroline Littlefield doing some excellent work.

On Record

Beethoven Recorded: the Choral Ninth in Full Significance; Chamber Music

HAVE lengthy Beethoven festivals stated both the music and the man for you? Would you have his greatness reaffirmed and heightened? Then by all means turn to a version of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony which the Victor Company has just marketed with neither publicity nor ostentation. The statement in the June catalogue reads, "The Symphony Orchestra conducted by Albert Coates, with the Philharmonic Chorus, has made, in England, a new recording." From this brief announcement, one might not reasonably anticipate such an astounding achievement as that of Coates and his players and singers have made. For this set of eight double-disc records is quite the best registration encountered in months.

The conductor and the musicians under him have bettered their previously recorded performances, and from a mechanical point of view the new release is exquisite. The first movement swings into a firmly rhythmic reading. A marvellous vibrato through it. Even the delicate passages trip along with a suave, never descending to buffoonery but in the recapitulation does a bit of dreaminess and fantasy tinge the foregoing. The orchestra, under Mr. Coates, displays a finely rounded ability, though not, it is true, the finish which American audiences have come to demand of their established organizations. For example, a few instances of lack of precision occur; yet these produce no more than a quaver on the musical consciousness. Elsewhere, the listener is aware of a constantly increasing power and vitality of utterance.

Heads Immense Force
The whirling scherzo seems dominated by rhythmic activity. A fiery impetuosity flashes through the reading, and as the movement progresses it gathers its forces with an unshaking momentum. The climax holds immense force. Mr. Coates has made a rather daring interpretation of many of the sections. The effectiveness of his departures from more usual methods is intensified by some mechanical excellences. In the reproduction of the entire body of orchestral tones, and in the more individual prominence given the strings and woods, some high points have been reached. To hear the kettle drums and the bassoons sound out with all the overtones which enrich and expand their tone, and in the manner of playing should appeal to many. In this record the comparatively new Elman Quartet indicates the strides made within the last season. The men are quickly advancing into the first ranks of string players.

Max Jacobs will conduct the Chamber Symphony Orchestra in the Mendelssohn musical setting for "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in connection with the performance of that play in the Forest Hills tennis stadium, Long Island, N. Y., on Sunday night, June 19, for the benefit of the Action Fund.

The end of the New York run of "Abie's Irish Rose," may come on Aug. 6, though it may be extended if the announcement of the closing should give an impetus to the business. On that date it will play the world record of 2238 consecutive performances played by "Chu Chin

the conductor has sought. Over the entire section a firm dignity spreads itself.

For many, the Ninth is simply the Choral Symphony, and the fourth movement, which finally brings the masses into play, assumes great significance. The early entrances of the theme of joy emerge clearly marked but not overemphasized as Albert Coates has seen fit to interpret them. The contrasts are capably handled, and the booming double basses stand out suitably from the main texture. The opening solo summons forthness and impressiveness. The full chorus grows a little heavy and indistinct as it goes on, but not a single solo or quartet passage is blurred. The fugue is clearly indicated, and is especially well-wrought by the soprano section of the chorus, which owns a clear brilliance of tone.

Chorus Noteworthy
The singers who have assembled under the name of the Philharmonic Society have intensified the dramatic suspense and flavor which the conductor sought. The unanimity of their attack deserves notice. Their ability to ascend to rising expressiveness and the impersonal, purely instrumental tone of the masses makes their manner essentially suited to Beethoven's music. Beyond a doubt, their contribution to this important reading of the Ninth is noteworthy.

Coincident with the Beethoven release has come a recording of Schubert's B flat Trio, Alfred Cortot, pianist, Jacques Thibaud, violinist, and Pablo Casals, cellist, have united for the trio. Each of these men is a master of melodic line. Together they weave into the measures some splendid passages in the lyrical portions. The interchanges of the three instruments is smoothly and capably effected. Schubert's Trio is a fluent, joyous music, given here a musicianly reading which has preserved all the vitality inherent in it. In the registration, the tonal quality of each of the instruments has retained a definite individuality, even in the encompassing fusion of the ensemble sections.

Another example of chamber music, also by the Victor company, is to be found in the double disc record made by Mischa Elman's String Quartet. The Theme and Variations from Haydn's "Kaiser" Quartet occupies one side, the Andante cantabile from Tchaikovsky's Opus 11 Quartet the other. Both parts are well recorded, the Haydn music with a gentle loveliness, the Tchaikovsky without a trace of overemphasis on sentimentality. Both the music chosen and the manner of playing should appeal to many. In this record the comparatively new Elman Quartet indicates the strides made within the last season. The men are quickly advancing into the first ranks of string players.

C. S.

The Forbes-Robertson Clan

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 20

AT THE St. James' Theater, the Forbes-Robertson Clan in "Twelfth Night." Producer, Robert Atkins. The cast:

Orsino.....Paul Cavanagh
Curio.....Norman Knight
Viola.....Jean Forbes-Robertson
Sir Toby Belch.....Robert Atkins
Maria.....Gertrude Elliott
Sir Andrew Aguechee.....Norman Forbes
Feste.....Courtice Pounds
Olivia.....Maxine Forbes-Robertson
Malvolio.....Ballet Holloway
Antonio.....St. Barbe West
Sebastian.....Andrew Leigh
Frieda.....Johnston Forbes-Robertson

The Robertson family bears so moved a name in the stage history of the past 70 years, that the announcement of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's intention to present "Twelfth Night," at a new matinee, in aid of the St. James' Wells Fund, resulted in a packed and delighted house.

The large audience might well be pleased; for, although the acting naturally proved to be somewhat unequal, there were several performances of unusual merit and distinction. The Sir Toby of Mr. Robert Atkins, for example, is among the best of modern years, ripe and resonant, and possessing this peculiar virtue that, while richly humorous, it never descends to buffoonery but shows us a presentable, shrewd, bibulous old aristocrat, with a strong penchant for shrewdly contrived practical jokes.

His stage companion, Sir Andrew, was by Mr. Norman Forbes, who, long familiar with the part—which he played under Sir Herbert Tree, to the memorable Toby of Lionel Brough—gave a finished study that blended admirably with Sir Toby's more robust character and method. Mr. Courtice Pounds, as Feste, showed clearly that his beautiful voice has lost none of its melodious qualities; out his work as an actor would have been more pleasing were it more natural and less florid. The same thing, to some extent, I felt concerned Miss Gertrude Elliott's Maria, which, though fresh and merry, was a trifle too skittish. Miss Maxine Forbes-Robertson, as Olivia, bore out the Folio's description of her, as "a lady of great beauty," and made it apparent that had she chosen to adopt the stage as a career the family reputation would not have suffered thereby.

Mr. Ballet Holloway's Malvolio, seen recently at the Old Vic, is a masterly piece of acting, conceived and executed in the right vein of overweening self-sufficiency, richly humorous in effect, finished, almost to a fault, and carried through with the large authority that is essential to

the distinguished playing of most great Shakespearean roles. Richard III, Malvolio, Bottom, are three characters in which Mr. Holloway seems to be without a rival upon the English stage today.

The other outstanding, and vividly contrasting, feature of the afternoon was the Viola of that most interesting young actress, Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson. Her Juliet, some months ago, though highly praised, contained, I thought, more promise than performance; but her Viola—a very much easier and less exacting part—was a real achievement, a thing of ethereal loveliness strange and baffling yet hauntingly exquisite after its kind. Miss Robertson has a manner and temperament peculiarly her own. Delicate, ephemeral, enigmatic—perhaps even a little frail—yet intensely serious within, she seems, one would say, too slight and ethereal a being ever greatly to succeed in drama, so simply human as that of Shakespeare. Yet she did abundantly succeed. The beauty and the full significance of those matchlessly sweet and wistful lines came over to us—as this actress's emotions habitually do—with an effortless ease, of which it is not easy to name the secret. Her rendering had its limitations. In that there was no gaiety in this Viola; nor could I imagine her being "sassy" at anyone's rate; but her sincerity, her facial expressiveness, her odd, almost elfin charm knocked loudly at the gate of every heart.

Sir Johnston's reception as the priest, was tumultuously cordial, and after Sir Gerald du Maurier had spoken, during the interval, the Head of the Clan delivered a graceful little speech on behalf of Sadlers Wells, the North London Vic, that is to be, and the theater in which he himself was once a pupil of that fine Shakespearean actor, Samuel Phelps. P. A.

Patricia Collings plays the role of Maggie Wylie in "What Every Woman Knows" with Edwin Knopf's Baltimore stock company this week. Helen Hayes completed her solid engagement of 59 weeks in the role last week. Delicately humorous, she directed her performance and took the part of Venables in Baltimore to direct the stock production.

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 Johnny: "'Cause I ain't been."



—Passing Show

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st pusson what has come
the average.”—*Exchange.*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

That "Inevitable" War

IT LEAPS out at us from the news from every quarter of the globe, this assertion of the certainty, the inevitability of war. Correspondents, wherever located, seem to find it a pet phrase. War is "inevitable" in the Balkans because the ambitions of Mussolini and the desires of Yugoslavia clash in Albania. It is "inevitable" in Asia Minor because the Italian need for more territory will come into conflict with the French mandate in Syria, or Kemal's plans for building up a great Moslem empire in Angora. It is, "inevitable" in central Europe because of the Danzig Corridor. It is "inevitable" again in the Balkans because of the Greek hold on Saloniki. It is "inevitable" in far-off India as in nearer Egypt because of Bolshevik encouragement of native hatred of Great Britain. Wherever there is a racial clash, wherever a seaport or a bit of land is coveted by some nation, wherever a rapidly growing population tends to overflow its territory, the alert correspondents see war inevitable, proclaim it so, and by so doing help to incite it.

But nothing that is abnormal is inevitable. War, like other evils, is abnormal, while peace is the normal and ordinary condition of the world, as good is the normal and common lot of man. It is well enough to uncover evil conditions that may tend to provoke hostilities between nations, but the very fact that they are uncovered usually has contributed to their correction. There is excitement today among the more bellicose correspondents because Yugoslavia has broken off diplomatic relations with Albania. But the immediate effect of that action has been to call the attention of the League of Nations to the strained relations existing between two of its members.

Albania could hardly exist as a separate and independent nation without the League's countenance and support. Yugoslavia, created out of postwar conditions, is in no position to reject the offices of the international organization for the maintenance of order. If back of Albania, as is suspected, stands the figure of Mussolini, it is better by far that the fact should be given world-wide recognition, and that the force which checked the hand of Italy when raised against Greece should be given a new opportunity to serve the ends of peace.

Doubtless between nations, as between men, there will often arise differences, frequently honest on both sides. But the fact no more makes wars "inevitable" than it makes personal encounters "inevitable." A force, of which the League of Nations is only one of many manifestations, exists today which is rapidly making war between civilized nations unthinkable.

The Success of Iraq

IN THESE days of political turmoil in Asia it is refreshing to turn to a country which seems to be making progress along the difficult paths of education in democracy without disturbances and with remarkable success. The land of Iraq, better known in the west under the name of Mesopotamia, has figured little in the newspapers since the rebellion of 1920. Freed by the British during the Great War from the domination of the Turks, it has been the scene of an extraordinarily successful experiment in reconstruction, an experiment which reflects equal credit on the local Arabs, on King Faisal, and on the mandatory power and its officials. The quiet which Iraq seems to enjoy, so far as the outside world is concerned, is the quiet not of repression but of the smooth functioning of a system of government which seems to be based not upon abstract theory but upon a peculiarly sane recognition of the actual facts of the situation.

By the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, Iraq became an independent state subject to the minimum of supervision by the British High Commissioner on two points: its external relations, for which the mandatory power was responsible to the League of Nations, and its finances so long as Iraq was under financial obligations to Great Britain. Its local government is therefore entirely in the hands of the Arabs, who have the assistance of a number of British officials, but these are appointed not by the High Commissioner but by the Arab Government. Except in the two matters of international relations and finance, therefore, the trusteeship of the British relies on influence and not upon control, which in these days of equality between nations and races and of self-determination is a wise arrangement.

Perhaps the most interesting provision in the Iraq Constitution is the arrangement about voting. Students of political science have long pointed out that the theory of democracy could not work out in practice unless the people themselves were both educated and intelligently interested in public affairs. The principal difficulty which stands in the way of the establishment of democracy in the Orient is the lack of universal education and political apathy of the mass of the population due to centuries of acquiescence in autocratic forms of government. In practically every case the abstract theories of democracy worked out in the United States and during the French Revolution have so far failed to function when they have been applied by their enthusiastic supporters in Oriental countries.

The Iraq Constitution gets round the difficulty ingeniously. It recognizes that if progress in democracy is to continue, the individual citizen must be made to take an interest in public questions by being made to vote. An indirect system of election, therefore, has been introduced. The country is divided into a large number of small constituencies in which the individual voters vote for secondary electors on the basis of there being one secondary elector for every 200 primary electors. The secondary electors then meet in larger constituencies and elect the eighty-eight members of the Iraq Parliament. The system works because the illiterate primary voters make their choice, not on political questions which they do not as yet understand, but on their knowledge of the personal quality of the people in their own locality, while the secondary electors, being men of

some standing and substance, are thus left as the ones to make the choice of members of Parliament.

These two elements, the indirect system of election and the unobtrusive but none the less effective advice given by the British officials, when combined with the wisdom and experience of King Faisal, the man who both led the Arab revolt against the Turks and was the first ruler of Syria after the war, seem to have solved up to the present time all the problems which have lately caused such trouble in Egypt, India, China, and elsewhere. The Iraq system steers a sensible middle course between undue control by an outside European power and an undue yielding to the abstract theories of the extremists, and gives to the country what it really needs, an adequately competent and stable government and a gradual but genuine training in the beginnings of self-government. The Iraq model is one which might well be studied in other countries where the problem of reconciling the needs of good government with the theory of democracy has hitherto proved to be insoluble.

Practicality in Flood Control

ONE of the most important problems pressing for immediate solution by the people of the United States, involving as it does their future welfare and prosperity, is the control of the Mississippi River. Fortunately the need of prompt action is universally recognized. A convention attended by 1800 delegates—state governors, engineers and influential citizens of varied classes representing many commonwealths—has been considering the matter in Chicago. By unanimous vote it urged President Coolidge to call a national conference for action.

There is lively discussion for and against the necessity of a special session of Congress to deal with the complicated question. There can be no doubt that the energy, enterprise and wisdom of the inhabitants of the great valley and the country at large will find a solution and begin its application as speedily as the great size and many ramifications of the problem will allow.

But there is one phase of the matter that deserves constant consideration in all the discussions of proposed plans, because of its practicality and its relation in the long future to any general plan of control that may be finally adopted, with special reference to its bearing on the ultimate cost of the huge enterprise. That is the reforestation of the headwaters and banks of the thousands of rivulets, brooks and streams of all sizes that ultimately pour their mighty united contributions of water into the great channel that must be controlled.

Many who have discussed the situation have spoken of the forest end of the problem as remote, unpractical and only slightly connected with flood conditions. A knowledge of history and the experience of many nations for centuries reveals that this view is mistaken. France, Germany and other countries of Europe discovered long ago that the forests had close and important connection with the flood problem and acted accordingly. Americans may well profit by their experience.

One glance at a map of the United States on which the streams that flow into the Mississippi are outlined discloses the huge number of the water courses, big and little, that contribute to the great river's flow and the vastness of the territory, stretching from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, that their network covers. Keeping this picture in view and realizing in a measure the enormous volume of water that flows from this area, one may readily see the importance of forests in delaying and regulating the delivery of excess rain to the Mississippi channel.

Right at that point lies the practicality of the reforestation end of the flood problem. Whatever plan of Mississippi control is adopted—higher levees, banks set farther back from the channel, dams and the impounding of large tributaries, parallel canals—any or all of these will cost huge sums of money. When that money is expended, there will still be no guarantee that the works constructed will hold the great river at all times and in all emergencies, unless some plan is devised to slow up the flow of flood waters in the great network of small streams in which that water originates. Forests will do this very satisfactorily. They in time will thus insure the efficiency of whatever costly works are constructed along the main channel and its big tributaries.

Objection to the forest plan is made that it is too slow. Necessarily it will take time, but here its practical value again comes in. While new tree plantations, which will ultimately protect the capital invested in great engineering works, are growing, they at every moment with little care or expense will be producing future wealth for the whole country in improved soil conditions and in vast amounts of forest products that the nation is going to be in need of more and more.

A plan that will perform an important function in flood control and at the same time produce great wealth would seem to be a wise one.

Auditoriums and Memorials

WITH the tercentenary in 1930 of the founding of Boston, Mass., approaching, the fact that a war memorial has yet to be decided upon, while there is a great need for a vast auditorium, appears to afford a splendid opportunity for the working out of something that would stand as a permanent monument at once utilitarian and ornamental. By combining resources something quite distinctive and imposing seems possible at least.

Mayor Nichols has caught the vision, and is endeavoring to harmonize the various groups to hasten the solution of the problem. If an auditorium is to be built in time for the tercentenary, action must be taken right away. If the memorial idea is incorporated in the auditorium, it is pointed out that there is a possibility that the World War veterans may hold their 1930 convention in Boston. They might even dedicate it at that time. An auditorium could serve as a useful part of the tercentenary celebration. The problem is, therefore, to design

something that would serve all the purposes in question and yet be acceptable to everyone concerned.

One of the hallmarks of old Boston is its ivy covered walls, and naturally there are those who want them retained. With this cherished ideal the Mayor earnestly sympathizes. Yet he points out that there are those who are giving money, time and talent to keep business thriving. Such activity brings a natural development and expansion and modernization. Again he sympathizes, but he believes that out of it all a plan may be evolved that will combine and harmonize the valuable points in each and effect something of which all citizens may well be proud.

The Typewriter in Colors

MANY persons will at first thought wonder why there should be such an innovation as variously colored typewriters; and others, more quickly imaginative, will foresee the business world brightened, and even "speeded up," when these now somber machines take on rainbow hues and the maidens who operate them, presumably, wear costumes to match.

This illumination of the business world, however, is too much of a jump. The innovation, it appears, is so far confined to the portable typewriter. Considered seriously, it shows how important a place these smaller machines have taken in the home. A demand is apparent, or at least the belief that such a demand can be aroused, for beauty as well as utility. One must consider the color scheme of the room in which one typewrites, and it is at once evident that whereas a green, or perhaps a red-and-black, typewriter would be appropriate in the library, it would strike a false note in the guest chamber, where something say in ivory and gold would be more graciously harmonious.

Entering the home almost surreptitiously to enable the busy head of the family to write with one finger an occasional chatty letter to some business correspondent, the portable typewriter soon wormed its way into the affections of the entire family. Mother found it interesting to indite with one finger an informal social note; Johnny liked the neat manner in which it printed his school compositions; and the baby was delighted with the discovery that it rang a bell. When not in use it remained, theoretically, in its convenient case, but habit grew to leave it even more conveniently exposed on the table, where the casual visitor also took pleasure in playing with it. Thus, wherever it gained admission, the portable typewriter soon made itself at home, yet remained alien in appearance, like an office boy in a drawing room. It might even happen (in a conceivable case) that just when the head of the family wanted it to write one of his chatty business letters, the daughter of the family would be using it to write a short story which she hoped to sell to a popular magazine. And then, of course, the head of the family would have to hold his finger till she had got to the bottom of a page.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the portable typewriter has gone in for color, following the example of the fountain pen, and accepted an esthetic responsibility in our present renaissance of domestic beauty. It is unfortunate that the colonists had neither typewriters nor fountain pens, but taste can at least harmonize them in color with a colonial interior. The pen is still necessary to sign the epistle written on the typewriter, and here it is interesting to note how gold has superseded steel, which in turn had superseded the quill. Lest we become too proud of these achievements, however, it should be remembered that writers have written just as well, if not so legibly, with a quill pen as anybody can hope to do on the most imaginably handsome typewriter. Nor should the proud possessor of a purple portable forget that there is still a large industry engaged in the manufacture of steel pens and ordinary penholders—or, as one might say, "plain pens for plain people."

Editorial Notes

Worthy of at least passing comment is a statement made by Miss Bertha Mapes, chairman of the speakers' committee of the Prohibition Educational League of Bronx County, that the first prohibition speech in America was made by an Indian more than 126 years ago. According to Miss Mapes, at a yearly meeting held in December, 1801, by the Quakers of Baltimore, an Indian chief appeared with the committee on Indians, and in his speech begged the Quakers to use their influence with Congress to induce that body to enact laws forbidding the sale of liquor. The chief is quoted in part thus:

Our brothers and friends: We plainly perceive, brothers, that you see every evil that destroys your red brother. It is not an evil, brothers, of our making; we have not placed it amongst ourselves. It is an evil placed among us by the white people; we look up to them to remove it.

If they have that friendship for us which you tell us they have, they certainly will not let it continue amongst us any longer. We tell them, "Brothers, send us useful things, bring goods that will clothe us, our women and our children, but not this evil liquor, that destroys our reason, that destroys our health, that destroys our lives." This liquor they introduced into our country is more to be feared than the gun and the tomahawk.

Many will be interested in statements made recently, in connection with the Lindbergh flight, to the effect that an airplane requires no more care than the average car and costs less to operate, at the same time being very little harder to learn to manipulate than is an automobile. These statements have been made by Capt. Elliott White Springs, who served in the air service during the World War and who has paid much attention to the airplane situation in America since then. What Captain Springs has said calls attention further to the fact that there are now eleven airplane manufacturers in the United States building good, sturdy airplanes to sell between \$1750 and \$3500, all of them having the same general characteristics that they will carry three people at eighty-five miles an hour for five hours and will take off and land on an average golf course in case of emergency. Truly, it would seem that the day of private aviation is not far distant.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE recent cordial and successful visit of M. Doumergue, the President of the French Republic, and of M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, to London and Oxford, has been widely taken as a reaffirmation of the entente cordiale between Great Britain and France. Though diplomatic correspondents are, perhaps, apt to exaggerate the meaning of these official meetings and conversations, there is no doubt that relations between France and Great Britain are much more friendly today than they have been at any time since the Peace Conference.

Whether the visit can be taken as a "reaffirmation" of the entente cordiale or not depends upon what is meant by that term. The phrase "entente cordiale" has almost as elusive a meaning as another diplomatic formula on the other side of the Atlantic, the "Monroe Doctrine." Both seem obvious enough until you try to express exactly what they mean. Entente cordiale means friendship and friendly co-operation between Great Britain and France, the Monroe Doctrine says to Europe, hands off America. It is the application of these simple ideas which makes the difficulty.

The entente cordiale came into effective being about 1904. It was the outcome of two things. On the one hand after many years of squabbling and bickering, especially in Africa, both France and Great Britain, after the dangerous crisis of Fashoda in 1896, reached a decision that if serious trouble was to be avoided they must substitute agreement for rivalry. Hence the series of treaties and agreements which settled the difficulties between the two nations in Egypt, in Morocco, and elsewhere.

On the other hand Great Britain and France were drawn together by the action of the German Government in starting to build a formidable navy. The Dual Alliance between France and Russia had been formed in the early nineties as a balance to the Triple Alliance, so far as the armies on the continent of Europe were concerned. The entente cordiale was the almost inevitable rapprochement between France and Great Britain when to the most powerful single army in Europe Imperial Germany proposed to add an extremely powerful navy.

The events of the next ten years strengthened the feeling between the two nations. There was never any written treaty or agreement between them. But the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis, the successive additions to the German naval program, the Agadir crisis, the expansion of armaments on all sides, and so on, produced an increasing conviction that a situation was developing in Europe which might require the co-operation of the two even on the battle field.

The outbreak of the World War on Aug. 1, 1914, justified this view and for four years the two nations were united not only in arms but by a treaty under which each undertook not to make peace without the other. Though Russia fell out of the struggle in 1917 her loss was more than compensated for by the entry of Italy in 1915 and of the United States in 1917. It was the combination of these four western powers which eventually won a complete victory for the allied cause.

It was these same four powers, or rather France, Great Britain and the United States, Italy being in a condition of internal disunion, who drew up the treaties which remodeled the world in 1919. The idea of the entente cordiale fell into the background. It had stood the test of the greatest world crisis since Napoleon, but it now seemed to be unnecessary. Isolation and alliances were to be no

more. The nations were to be united in a league of all nations, with the three powers just mentioned as the central guiding element, united in a joint Anglo-American guarantee of security to France.

This vision, however, gradually faded away. Bolshevist Russia was actively hostile to the League. The United States refused to join it. Italy, after being overwhelmed by internal division, deserted democracy for the unknown paths of Fascism. Great Britain and France became more and more estranged over post-war policy in Europe itself. Great Britain was convinced that there could be no permanent peace except by readmitting Germany on an equal basis to the comity of nations. France was convinced that she could only attain to security by trying to keep Germany in subjection.

At the time of the occupation of the Ruhr it looked as if Europe was going to sink into chaos. But gradually things began to mend. The Dawes Commission made a settlement of the difficult reparations issue; the Ruhr was evacuated; finally came Locarno. Locarno was a compromise between the British and the French points of view. On the one hand Germany was admitted to the League on equal terms and the first section of the Rhine land was evacuated; on the other Great Britain gave what amounted to a guarantee to France against an unprovoked invasion by Germany.

Thus Locarno implied a partial restoration of the old entente cordiale. It had no longer an anti-German bias. It was rather an understanding that in the difficult task of keeping the peace of post-war Europe a cordial intimacy between Great Britain and France, both in the meetings of the League of Nations and in other diplomatic negotiations, was not only valuable to the two powers principally concerned, but was essential to peace.

Remarkable progress has been made toward stabilizing Europe, although, of course, much has yet to be accomplished. Russia has not, for instance, given much evidence of reconciling herself with the rest of Europe, and Germany appears discontented with her eastern frontier, even though her leading statesmen are resolute for peace. The Balkans have long had a reputation for unrest, and recently there have been disputes over Albania. There is no necessity, however, to emphasize these facts at the expense of the steps that have already been taken toward a permanent peace.

In such conditions it is of the utmost importance that there should be a center of gravity somewhere, a center not hostile to any other nation and operating as far as possible through the League of Nations, which can act with decision and authority in dealing with crises which might lead to war if they were not firmly handled at the start. This center of gravity in Europe is the entente cordiale, just as the naval treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Japan amounts to a center of gravity in the affairs of the Pacific.

The truth is that despite the differences of opinion and the estrangements which have divided them since 1919 France, the United States, and Great Britain still form the nucleus which is the main support for the ideals of democracy, national freedom, and international co-operation for peace which prevailed in the Great War. Anything which tends to restore confident and friendly relations between these powers is a contribution to world order and peace. Undoubtedly M. Doumergue's successful visit will help to maintain good relations between the three.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ONE of the most interesting historical features of the present moment in Italy is the rehabilitation of Francesco Crispi. A bust of the Sicilian statesman has just been unveiled in the courtyard of the Palazzo della Consulta, now used as the colonial office, and the ceremony, attended by several Cabinet ministers and the high civic authorities, was of an imposing character. Crispi is now very popular with the Fascist Party, mainly because he was the first Italian Imperialist statesman who asserted Italy's right to expansion and laid the foundation of Italy's future empire. Crispi lost his popularity after the Italian defeat of Adowa in 1896, and he spent the last years of his long and varied career in oblivion. Today, however, the Liberal statesman has a street called after him in Rome, tablets recording his memory at the Foreign Office and at Naples, and the new generation is paying tribute to the man whom its fathers had so ungenerously treated.

A few years ago a large slab of marble, measuring over two meters in length and seventy centimeters in width, was found in one of the most ancient sites of Cyrene, the original capital of Cyrenaica, having a long inscription of 144 lines in minute Greek characters. It appears that this marble slab was stolen by one of the inhabitants, who used it as a seat in his house. Fearing that his visitors might see the inscription and make inquiries about it, he took the precaution to place the slab in a position which would hide altogether the inscription. The slab remained in that position for several centuries, but fortunately an Italian scholar came across it, and having removed it from its place was amazed to find that the inscription contained five edicts or proclamations issued by the Emperor Augustus.

The importance of the find may be gauged by the fact that of the several thousand edicts promulgated by Augustus only one is extant today. The dates of these newly found edicts are 7 B. C., 6 B. C. and 4 B. C. The fact that the edicts are written in the Greek and not in the Latin language is explained by one of the Roman historians, Suetonius, who tells us that Augustus always used Latin for his edicts, but that these translated into Greek for those provinces (as was Cyrenaica) where the latter was the prevailing language. Curiously enough, there are some grammatical mistakes in the inscriptions, and experts are of opinion that they are due either to errors on the part of translators or, as is more probable, of the engraver. If classic literature, however, makes no gain by the find, this is equally interesting to students of history and Roman law.

The text of the five edicts of Augustus have been published, and they give a clear notion of Roman equity in the administration of justice. In the first Augustus informs his Greek subjects of the Province of Cyrene that he had given careful consideration to their complaints that the Roman magistrates had not been impartial in several cases involving Greek-speaking citizens. "I learn that some innocent people have been condemned in this manner," admits the just emperor, who insists that in future the judicial benches in the provinces of Crete and Cyrene should be filled by Greek and Roman judges, in equal number.

In the second edict, which might perhaps be better called decree, as it contains a decision given by the Emperor in his capacity as the supreme head of the judiciary, Augustus says that he does not reprove one Publius Sestius for having put to prison and dispatched to Rome two Roman citizens who had declared that they could denounce a plot against the Emperor and the State. The prisoners' information proved to be unfounded, but the Emperor praises Sestius for having faithfully accomplished his duty. The last three edicts are less important, and deal with fiscal measures, the procedure to be followed in lawsuits and finally the desire of the Emperor that all his decrees and edicts shall be given the greatest possible publicity in all parts of the Roman Empire. It is rather strange that these five edicts containing so many different decrees having nothing in common with each other should

have been engraved on the slab. At any rate, they constitute a most important recognition of the fairness with which the central authorities of Imperial Rome expected the local magistrates to administer justice in respect of natives.

The King and Queen of Italy have paid a visit to the French Academy of Rome at the Villa Medici and inaugurated the yearly exhibition of the works of the students. Interest in the French Academy, which had maintained for a long time a pre-eminence among the academic institutions of the Italian capital, had somewhat slackened in the last few years. In pre-war days many receptions were held in the famous villa, which commands one of the best views of Rome, and these gatherings constituted important events in the social and artistic life of the capital. Lack of funds has prevented the present director from following the custom set by his predecessors, but now, chiefly owing to the generosity of Francois Coty, the perfume manufacturer, and of Baron Henri de Rothschild who presented 120,000 francs to the academy as the beginning of a fund for the resumption of its pre-war activities, the French Academy will once more become the favorite center of Rome's artistic life. This announcement has been received in Rome with great enthusiasm, both by the Roman public and the foreign colonies.

There has been an exceptional number of exhibitions in Italy this summer, and, as usual, Florence has maintained its reputation of being the most artistic center of Italy. Three different shows were held in the Tuscan city, and the most important was the international exhibition of modern etchings and engravings, which is housed in the Fine Arts Exhibition Palace. There are no less than 4000 exhibits in this show, whose success is largely due to the collaboration of the principal European nations and of the United States, who have not only sent examples of their best artists' works, but made loan collections of the great etchers of the last century. The American section comprises 262 prints, and the hall assigned to the United States is furnished in the colonial style and decorated with seven large pieces of typically American pottery and two samples of Tiffany glass.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions expressed. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An Advocate of Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps at this time it will be interesting to know what at least one member of the medical profession in Europe thinks regarding alcoholic liquor. The man in question is acknowledged as one of the most prominent physicians in Hungary and is the professor or doctor of physics in the University of Budapest.

His son is an actor, as well as a composer and producer of plays in his own land, and has now for some few years past been in America making motion pictures with one of the large studios in Hollywood. I met this man on a studio lot one day, in my capacity as critic, and in talking about this question of drinking, he told me that his father never had drunk liquor, never had given a prescription for any kind of liquor to a patient, and argued against its use always on the ground that it was bad for anyone.

Hollywood, Calif. (Mrs.) F. S. WILSON.

"Give, Don't Lend, to the South"
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The Christian Science Monitor is proving that it is a friend to all mankind, and as a Southerner I cannot refrain from expressing my deep gratitude for the accurate and truthful accounts of flood conditions in the South and for the splendid editorials on this subject.

The editorial entitled, "Give, Don't Lend, to the South," carries with it a healing message and should be read by every citizen of the United States.

New Orleans, La. EVELYN H. MAROTTA.